

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 27. No. 187.] JULY 30, 1809. [PRICE 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

FIRST in the class of History we place the "*Memoirs of the Reign of James II.*" by JOHN LORD VISCOUNT LONSDALE; in which many points are illustrated in the history of that unfortunate monarch's reign, that were before ambiguous; and no small share of light thrown on the singular history of Monmouth's Rebellion.

Another valuable work, connected with history more than with biography, has been published, in the "*Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by Himself; with Explanatory Annotations.*"—The former part of this volume is, in fact, a re-publication. The latter, the "*Fragmenta Regalia*," contains some characters very spiritedly drawn. Both deserve a place in the library of every lover of English History.

As a production of the present day, a History of the Rebellion of 1745, in Latin, may, perhaps, be thought a kind of literary phenomenon. Such an one, however, has made its appearance, from the elegant pen of Dr. F. D. WHITAKER. "*De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis MDCCXLV. et MDCCXLVI. Liber Unicus.*" A neat duodecimo volume, not only elegant and spirited in its style, but acceptable for more important reasons, both to the scholar and the antiquary.

In "*The History of Don Francisco de Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America*," by Mr. BIGGS, we have an assemblage of facts, which, though moulded into a series of Letters, forms almost a complete Journal of the Expedition. General Miranda himself appears to have been no great favourite with the author; so that for many passages in the work, a little allowance must probably be made. The expedition, well imagined as it might have been in the outset, was evidently ill supported; and our author's own disappointment may be read in almost every page. He appears to be an American; and his history, which is called, in this impression, the London Edition, is represented to

MONTHLY MAG. No. 187.

have been revised, corrected, and enlarged.

Another work, however, of inferior importance to none that have been already named, will be found in the final portion of the second volume of Mr. MAURICE'S "*Modern History of Hindostan*;" containing the History of India, and of the East India Company, during the seventeenth, and part of the eighteenth, century. It was Mr. Maurice's first intention to bring the modern history down to the close of the eighteenth century; but owing to the vast mass and press of matter, he found it impossible. The details, therefore, which mark the closing day of the Mogul dynasty, with what remains to be recorded of British transactions in India, down to year 1800, are to be presented to the public in a few months, in the form of an *Appendix*.

The fifth book of the *Modern History*, with the second chapter of which the present portion opens, relates mostly to the commercial settlements of different countries in India. The third, fourth, and fifth chapters, relate more particularly to the history and policy of the English Company, down to the end of the year 1757. The sixth book concludes the history of the Mogul Emperors, in three chapters, finishing with the death of Aurungzebe.

We shall select a single specimen of the work, in Mr. Maurice's *Reflections on the Character and Manners of the Mahrattas*—(p. 333.)

"The Mahrattas, whether considered as a nation, or as individuals, constitute a peculiar phenomenon in the history of human society. Superstitiously addicted to the mild rites of the Brahmin religion; never eating of any thing that has life, and by their belief in the Metempsychosis, restrained from killing even the most noxious reptile that molests them; yet barbarously mutilating, and, in their sanguinary warfare, putting to death, thousands of their fellow-creatures, and that often with aggravated tortures; they exhibit a contrast of character wholly unparalleled

paralleled. The engines of torture which they are said to carry with them, to force confession of concealed treasure, are of a terrible description. The iron chair in which, heated red hot, the offender is placed, and the envelope of the same metal, also heated red hot, to encircle his head, are among a few of them. These are particularly mentioned by the missionaries, who resided in the Carnatic at the time of their grand irruption there in 1740; and, in fact, for one of them, Pere Madeira, after having been first severely flogged, and exposed several days naked to a vertical sun, to make him discover hidden treasure, the chair and that envelope were heated red hot; but by the interposition of one of the generals he was respited. Their more lenient punishments are slitting the nose, and cutting off the ears; but Bernier, who was an eye-witness of their cruelties, during the plunder of Surat, in 1664, says, that, to make the rich inhabitants discover their wealth, they were guilty of more horrid cruelties, cutting off the legs and arms of those who were suspected of secreting it.

"If it were only against the Moors, the ferocious invaders of their country, the despoilers of the Hindoo temples, and the remorseless murderers of the priests of Brahma, that these cruelties were directed, it would be less a subject of wonder, since Sevajee publicly announced himself the avenger of the gods of Hindostan, against the sanguinary violators of their shrines, meaning Aurungzebe, and the Moguls; but their rage is indiscriminating; and Hindoos and Mahomedans are alike the victims of their unrelenting barbarities. How astonishing must this conduct appear to every reflecting mind! Scrupulous minutely to observe all the prescribed duties of their cast, with respect to diet and ablutions, even amidst the tumult of war, and often to the obstruction of the business of a campaign, yet practising every species of brutal inhumanity: how strange the transition from the meekness of prayer to the rage of plunder; from ablution in the purifying wave, that washes away sin, to bathe in torrents of human blood. From all this pollution, however, the Brahmins, who share in the plunder, have the effrontery to tell them, they are purified by the sacrifice of a buffalo, accompanied with many mysterious ceremonies, and with this wretched salvo their consciences are appeased.

"This whole account will render less

incredible what, on good authority, I had long ago intimated in the *Indian Antiquities*, when detailing the ancient sanguinary rites of Hindostan; that, even at this day, certain tribes of the ferocious race of Mahrattas, are more than suspected of secretly cherishing a number of human victims, the most remarkable for personal beauty that can possibly be obtained, and generally in the full vigour and bloom of youth, for the rites of the altar; of fattening them, like the stall-fed oxen, for slaughter; and on grand solemnities of festivity, or grief, of actually offering up those unhappy victims to their gloomy goddess Culi, in all the pomp of that tremendous sacrifice.

"Making war their sole profession, and letting themselves out to the best bidder, they are to be found in all quarters, and are alternately engaged by all parties. It is dangerous, however, to employ them; for the offer of better terms generally induces them to change sides; and plunder being their grand object, they often devastate the very country which they were hired to defend. Their principal strength lies in their numerous cavalry, which they cherish with the greatest care; and their horses, like themselves, being inured to privations, and perpetually in exercise, are of a hardier nature, and more capable of bearing fatigue, than any brought into the field by the princes of India. Rapid in their movements, and unincumbered with baggage, they render themselves formidable to the Mogul armies, by harassing their rear, by ravaging the country, and by cutting off their supplies. They avoid, as much as possible, a general engagement, but when it takes place they combat with resolution; and in the use of the sabre are dreadfully dexterous. If, however, their arms are crowned with victory, their principal attention is instantly directed to plundering the camp of the vanquished, instead of pursuing them to extermination. Were they firmly united under one able commanding chief, as under Sevajee, they would be formidable indeed, and must soon be the sovereigns of Hindostan; but their government being feudal, divided among many chiefs, mostly at variance with each other, their power is weakened in proportion, and it is only from their devastations that Hindostan has to fear."

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In this department, rather than among the fine arts, we place the "*Costume of the Ancients*," by Mr. THOMAS HOPE, a work

work of singular curiosity, and almost unrivalled elegance.

"I have often wished," says Mr. Hope, "that some person who had made antiquarian investigation his hobby; who had visited the chief countries in which are found collections of antiquities, in sculpture, painting, fictile vases, coins, and gems; who had compared the original monuments of different Musæa, with each other, and with the representations existing of them in print; and finally, who had preserved memoranda and drawings, of whatever interesting remains, in different places, had never yet been published; might be tempted to produce some compendium which, weeded, on the one hand of the representations of all such monuments as are either confessedly spurious, or doubtful, or insignificant; and enriched, on the other, with transcripts of all such specimens, as, though genuine and interesting, have not yet found their way into other descriptions; should offer, as it were, the purest spirit of many different larger works, condensed in one single restricted volume; nay, often the most interesting details of many different antique originals concentrated in one single small figure, in such a way, as to become capable of being again most easily and readily transfused in, and applied to the most extended and diversified modern compositions; and by so doing, should form, to the large and expensive works above described, not only an useful substitute with those individuals who cannot command them, but even an interesting supplement with those who can, and do possess them.

"This task never having been undertaken by those more able to accomplish it, I have at last, inadequate as were my abilities, attempted, in some measure, to perform myself.

"As I conceived the object of an epitome, like the one I intended, was not to present the whole mass of information which the *savant* might possess on ancient costume, but only such details as the painter might oftenest want to introduce; not to afford topics for discussion to the antiquarian, but only models for imitation to the artist; not to advance erudition, but only to promote taste; the representation of many remains more curious than picturesque, more rare, even in ancient composition themselves, than applicable to modern works of art, has been entirely omitted: and as I more-over apprehended the limits of such a

publication, required its restricted designs to be accompanied by still more concise elucidations, a succinct account of the varieties of costume, most interesting to the artist, offered in the shape of a general introduction to these designs, has been preferred to a detailed illustration of each of the plates in particular; which must have occasioned many repetitions, and have swelled the volume beyond a portable size. Where this method might have left indeterminate, or doubtful, the application of these general data to the different individual plates, the uncertainty has been, as far as possible, removed, or the deficiency supplied, by the short explanations introduced at the bottom of the plates themselves. All account of the authorities, on which each of the designs individually rests, has been studiously omitted; where, from a great diversity of models having supplied each in a very small proportion the different component parts of a single representation, this account must have become a long and circumstantial treatise; and some indication of the sources, from which the delineations are borrowed, has only been admitted; where, from a single original having furnished in the lump almost the whole of the design offered, this account might be comprehended in a single line."

Having described Mr. HOPE's work so amply from his own preface, it may be necessary, perhaps, to add little more, than that the general preliminary remarks are divided under three heads: "The Costume of the Asiatics; Grecian Costume; and the Costume of the Romans."

The engravings, in outline, two hundred in number, have been principally executed by Mr. MOSES, from drawings by Mr. HOPE himself. Among the most exquisite in point of style, we notice: 1, Phrygian Lady. 28, Grecian Ladies in dresses of the old style. 32, Grecian Female, from a statue in Mr. Hope's possession. 35, Grecian Lady. 37, 38, 40, 74, 76, Greek Warriors, from fictile vases. 54, Greek Warrior, from a bronze in the Florentine Gallery. 58, Female Flute-player. 62, 65, Bacchantes. 88, 89, 91, 104, 122, 144, Grecian Females. 135, Tripod, Candelabrum, Chair, &c. 136, 151, Vases, Pateras, Lamp, &c. 157, Greek Vases. 174, Roman Study. 177, Victorious Auriga, or Driver in the Games of the Circus, from a statue in the Vatican. 184, Roman General. 189, 190, 191, Roman Soldiers. 198, 199, Roman Columnar,

lumbaria, for the reception of Cinerary Urns.

The work itself is printed in two sizes: in two volumes quarto, and in one octavo. The latter, we are informed, has risen in price considerably since its publication.

The most important work, however, which we have to notice in the class of Archæology, is the description of the "*Greek Marbles, brought from the Shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean, and deposited in the Vestibule of the public Library of the University of Cambridge,*" by EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, L.L.D. It forms a modest, valuable catalogue, and is accompanied by four plates. The account of the statue of Ceres, published in 1803, is included in it, accompanied by some additions; and at the end, we have Professor Porson's translation of the Greek inscription on the Rosetta stone, now at the British Museum.

Here also may be mentioned, the account of ABBOT ISLIP's "*Funeral,*" published by the Society of Antiquaries, in continuation of their *Vetusta Monumenta*, from a manuscript roll in the Herald's college.

BIOGRAPHY.

First, in point of importance, in this class, we place, "*The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences,*" by RALPH CHURTON, M.A. rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. A work, which does honour both to the head and heart of the compiler. ALEXANDER NOWELL, a learned divine, and a famous preacher in the reign of King Edward the VI. was, to use the words of honest Izaak Walton, a man, that in the reformation of Queen Elizabeth, not that of Henry VIII. was so noted for his meek spirit, deep learning, prudence, and piety, that the then parliament and convocation, both, chose, enjoined, and trusted him to be the man to make a *Catechism* for public use, such a one as should stand as a rule for faith and manners to their posterity. And the good old man, though he was very learned, yet, knowing that God leads us not to heaven by many, nor by hard questions, made that good, plain, unperplexed *Catechism*, which is printed with our good old service-book. Upon the death of Edward VI. Nowell, with many other protestants, fled to Germany, where he lived for several years. In 1561, he was made dean of

St. Paul's; and in 1601, he died. Prefixed to the work, is an engraving of the portrait, which is likewise described by WALTON, in the "*Complete Angler.*" It is also accompanied by several other elegant embellishments.

A work more splendid in appearance, though certainly of less general attraction in its contents, has been published by Dr. DISNEY, in the "*Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.*" Prefixed is a portrait of Mr. Hollis: and interspersed, are nine views of the *Hyde*, (near Ingatestone,) and its curiosities. The work itself, like the monument which Dr. Disney erected in the church of Ingatestone, is a testimony of friendship and gratitude.

In Mr. MEADLEY's "*Memoirs of Dr. Paley,*" we have another life, of no ordinary interest to the world in general. If it is not written with quite so much compactness as Mr. Churton's *Life of Nowell*, it is not strikingly inferior. Mr. Meadley, in the preface which precedes it, expresses himself in a manner too modest to be passed by. "The *Memoirs* (he says) now offered, to supply in some degree, a neglect, or at least to provoke the exertions of some abler pen, are, in the compiler's own estimation, very far from complete. The acknowledged talents of some of Dr. Paley's earlier and more intimate friends, from whom an authentic detail of his life might most naturally be expected, ought perhaps to have deterred from the attempt one who knew him only in his later years. But a persuasion, that the whole of any eminent character can never be duly appreciated, except from the views of different observers on the one hand, and, on the other, an anxious wish to bear testimony to the merits of a much respected pastor, and to perpetuate his memory amongst his last parishioners more especially, have produced the present publication."

The Narrative is by no means one of dry detail. It is interspersed, not only with numerous, but valuable, memoranda of Dr. PALEY's Conversations; highly illustrative of his real character.

In an Appendix will be found, some of Dr. Paley's minor productions, which, though not absolutely new to the public, are comparatively little known.

In a "*Narrative of the last Illness, and Death of Richard Porson, M.A. Professor of Greek, in the University of Cambridge,*" by Dr. ADAM CLARKE, we have a pamphlet which cannot fail to excite

excite some interest with almost every reader. It is accompanied by a fac simile of an ancient Greek inscription, which formed the chief subject of the professor's last literary conversation.

Nor must we here forget to mention a posthumous publication of Mr. GILPIN's, whose writings, both on the picturesque, and in biography, have been so long valued by the world. It is a small volume, containing, "*Memoirs of Josias Rogers, esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Quebec*:" and presents the life of a gallant sailor, who would unquestionably have risen to higher honours in his profession, had his life been spared. The narrative is simple and impressive; worthy the pen of him whose name it bears.

NATURAL HISTORY, MINERALOGY, &c.

Since our last Appendix, but few articles have occurred on the subject of Natural History.

Of Dr. SHAW's "*Zoological Lectures*," delivered at the Royal Institution, it may be sufficient to announce the title. The author is well known by his former works, and as a public lecturer. If they contain but little novelty, they are neither destitute of order, interest, or correctness, the principal objects in works of Natural History.

"DEDE's *English Botanical Pocket Book*, and DONOVAN's *Natural History of British Insects*," are both useful companions for those who carry with them leisure, taste, industry, and a love of science, into their country retreats, and most of all, for those who are secluded a considerable part of the year.

"*The Alphabetical List of the Mineral Names, in English, French, and German*," can only interest those who are in some measure adepts, or who wish to make collections.

We have found ourselves much interested in Mr. COLLIER's "*Thoughts on Reanimation, from the Reproduction of Vegetable Life, and the Renewal of Life after Death to Insects*." This work is so replete with the different views in which nature fulfils her benevolent designs in each system, that we cannot fail to recommend it to our young readers for the novelty they will meet with; and to their elders, for the comfortable assurances it points out of a future state, from every analogy.

"While the insect and the plant have been passing through one stage of sentient life, at the same time preparations have been, in a regular train, going on

for another, which death at length unfolds.

"Does all this foresight and contrivance end with these inferior systems—is theirs, and theirs only, the distinguished privilege of living always?

"'All of it did not die.' Life and death appeared, however, in alternate successions. The wither and death of the plant having taken place, a re-organized body, retaining the resemblance and qualities of the former, fills up its place, and passes through its several stages to maturity—perfection.

"The insect, on the close of its first stage of animation and life, some short pause is seen to take place, and it appears to die, while yet, life is only again renewing, and to be passed in some new-created body which it now enters into—clad and fashioned as it may. Thus is Nature bringing about all her purposes, as they respect succession and reproduction, throughout these two systems.

"Is one stage of active life all we have to pass—no surely! the two systems we have here investigated, from analogy, at least, assure us, that we also live again—that we partake somehow, together with them, in the blessings of renewed existence somewhere.

"Under the intelligent will of the Power at work, one regular persevering process is going on—assuredly, in some way, it may implicate us—or, do we deny the probability, that the grant of life after death extends beyond the two systems of insect life and vegetable? It is impossible to conceive of some not dissimilar mode adopted for the renewal of life after death to the human race. We have constantly seen the preparations going on, during one life for another in the plant; is it too much to expect, that at some period, (affixed or not) is it too much to suppose, that the envelopement of some particle (of dimension what it may) should take place in us. Death unfolds a something. We every day trace it in both systems."

On the subject of Anatomy, we have to announce one of those splendid performances which have long been common in a rival nation, but which rarely appear among us. A Hunter, a Baillie, a Cooper, a Saunders, have indeed introduced us to engravings, imitating, if not real life, at least that state of parts which the anatomist only can demonstrate. Mr. WATTS has undertaken an "*Anatomico-Chirurgical Review of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces*," with appropriate

appropriate references, and an anatomical description, by Mr. Laurence. This work, which when coloured, is offered at the price of 2l. 12s. 6d. does honour to the artist and anatomist. It comprehends almost the whole of the surface covered by the sneiderian membrane, and is in all respects finished in such a style, that we are not afraid to recommend it to our readers.

Mr. WISHART, has given us an "*English Translation of Professor Scarpi's Treatise on the Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgical Treatment of Aneurisms.*" It is not a little remarkable, that this important subject has never before been thought worthy of occupying the labour of a separate treatise. It is hardly necessary to remark, how competent both the writer and translator are to the task they have undertaken. But happily the improvements in operative surgery do not rest, and in none have bolder undertakings appeared than in the cure of aneurism. What Mr. Abernethy attempted in the lower extremities, and what Mr. Cowper has accomplished in the carotid artery, would have been deemed incredible by no very remote antiquity.

The number of *Diseases of the Heart*, which have been related in the various journals, made us examine with some eagerness, Mr. BURN'S *Observations on some of the most important diseases of that organ*. It is indeed difficult to say, what diseases of the heart are not *most important*. The work appears to us by far too systematic; at least we are ready to confess, that we have not been able to make distinctions during life which have turned to much account. We trust, however, the examination of this part of the human frame, will never be omitted in any future dissections.

Strictures being among the calamities of declining life, and by no means uncommon in the early period, have always been a prolific source of emolument to practitioners of all descriptions. So much has at different times been promised by empirics, and so carefully did some of the French surgeons conceal their practice, that that there was some danger, lest this irksome complaint should be altogether consigned to irregulars. Mr. Hunter first gave us rational notions on this subject, which have been greatly improved by his successor, Mr. HUME. Whether that gentleman has really shown too great a partiality to the child of his

own adoption, we pretend not to determine; nor whether that child has proved as disobedient, mischievous, and perverse, as some pretend. The opinion has, however, become pretty general, that the caustic has been resorted to more frequently than was necessary. Mr. W. WADD has produced a performance equally candid and respectable on this controversy.

Dr. PARR, of Exeter, has edited a complete (if any thing of the kind can be complete) *Medical Dictionary*, which he has called "*The London Medical Dictionary.*" When we consider the immense labour of such an undertaking, we can only express our surprise, that a man so competent to the task could be found, who could have patience to execute it so well.

Dr. HOOPER'S "*Physician's Vade Mecum,*" is another attempt at simplifying an art which must always be complex. However, a manual of this kind may be useful in teaching the young practitioner what symptoms he is to look for, and in reminding him of the appropriate remedies for each.

We have perused with no small satisfaction, "*Mr. WATT'S Treatise on Diabetes.*" The boldness and novelty of the practice here recommended, and countenanced by able and experienced practitioners, may give us courage in the use of evacuations under all stages of disease, and without doubt, they will prove successful in many, in which at present they are rarely thought of.

Dr. LAMB has produced a work, in some measure explanatory of his last, in which he advised the constant use of pure or distilled water. In the present, he saves the rich the trouble of distilling, and the poor the mortification of drinking, water dangerously impregnated. In short, he assures us, that man has no business to drink at all; and as to eating, that he should confine himself to vegetables; that his canine teeth are of no more use to him than to the ape, whose conformation in this, and in most other respects, are more exactly similar than in most other animals. Yet the ape is graminivorous. It is indeed admitted, that to man animal food is often, not only the most grateful, but even the only digestible, food. But such is the force of habit, it seems to destroy all our natural propensities. One should think that the same habit might also alter the functions, so as to accommodate them to these new habits. And so it seems admitted it does; for

for by degrees animal food becomes more digestible than vegetable. But still the "poison is thrilling through the veins."

"A second cause, (says Dr. Lamb) which is common to all climates, and which will be found to be still more powerful, is the use of watery liquids, as a substitute for the fruits and vegetable juices, with which man would, I believe, in a state of primæval simplicity, at once satisfy the appetite of hunger, and prevent thirst. The poison thus introduced into his body, directly deranges the sensorium, alters his feelings, and gives a new and unnatural direction to all his propensities. It produces a great change on the powers of digestion; and with this, it effects a corresponding change in the desires and aversions. Vegetable matter, which, to the stomach of a healthy child, is the most delightful, the most nutritive and strengthening aliment, gradually seems to lose its power; it ceases to impart either strength or pleasure. In a state of manhood, to many it is an object of disgust, to almost all, of indifference. It excites flatulence, and often gives pain and uneasiness; and the power of digesting it becomes more and more destroyed. To render it tolerable, it must be heated and macerated: by these means it is made more soluble, and digestible with greater speed. But by these same means its sweet and nutritious juices are either decomposed or extracted; and weighty reasons may, I think, be given, to shew that, in this condition, it neither imparts the strength nor the nourishment that it would do, when used, as it is by the animals, without any preparation. How astonishing is this revolution! How inconceivable, that the only species of food, which, previous to the invention of arts, it was in the power of a human being to obtain;—that the only species of food, on which the primæval race subsisted, during the silent lapse of ages;—that the species of food, which we know affords a healthy nourishment at this present day to many races of men,—how inconceivable is it, that in all civilized and crowded communities it is not merely disregarded, but seems to become truly indigestible, and on many to assume the force and activity of a true poison!

"Now, that this is truly the effect and consequence of using water in its ordinary condition, is not an imaginary hypothesis, but a serious truth, the result of careful and repeated experience. It will be found experimentally true, that by

using distilled water, the power of digesting vegetable matter will be restored and improved; that the stomach will gradually be enabled to digest it, even raw, and without any condiment, or other preparation; that with the power of digestion, the inclination to vegetable food will be renewed; that it will be easy, under such a system, entirely to subdue the desire and craving for animal food; that, finally, what was at first looked upon with antipathy and disgust, will, by habit, be rendered most easy and most delightful."

Happily then there is a means of restoration. We would not be thought, in these remarks, to treat our author with disrespect, on the contrary we feel the highest sentiments of respect for him. Nor is there any thing absolutely repugnant to experience, in supposing, that men are pursuing a plan, which, though apparently agreeable to themselves, is leading them to certain destruction. But it is impossible not to be struck with the novelty of the doctrine; nor can we fail to remark how very few men are afflicted with cancer, considering how many are swallowing this habitual poison; or that, in countries where animal food is rarely tasted, and in communities who never use it, life neither appears greatly prolonged, or peculiarly exempted from disease.

The subject of *Contagion* is, perhaps, the most important of all others in medicine; it assails us every where, and for the most part without assuming a *tangible shape*. In vain do we promise ourselves security, by even monastic seclusion, when disease may be conveyed by whatever forms our dress, our domestic furniture, if not our diet, at least the effluvia from those by whom it is conveyed to us. Nor are we certain that the mischief will be confined to ourselves; not only the same means may affect all round us, but we ourselves may become sources of contagion to others. As there is no fixing any bounds to contagions, so there is no means of ascertaining the degree of mortality which may attend them. Under some constitutions of the air with which we are totally unacquainted, a contagion shall be almost universal, yet few may be destroyed by it; at other times, we scarcely hear of the disease but by the deaths it occasions.

In the midst of all this, we remain in the most profound ignorance, not only concerning the degree of contagion in some

some well known diseases, but actually whether they are contagious at all. Dr. CHISHOLM, who has always maintained the contagious property of yellow fever, has published a letter to Dr. Haygarth, of Bath, "exhibiting further evidence of the infectious nature of the pestilential (usually termed the yellow) fever in Granada, during the years 1794-5, and 6, and in the United States of America, from 1798 to 1805; in order to correct the pernicious doctrine promulgated by Dr. Edward Miller, and other American physicians, relative to this pestilence." It is not a little remarkable, that whilst the Americans are becoming more and more convinced, that the yellow fever is indigenous among themselves at certain seasons of the year, the learned author should so pertinaciously accuse them of ignorance. It is true Dr. Chisholm has resided for many years in the West Indies, and has also visited America. This may therefore entitle him to form his own opinion; but we cannot help thinking that it would better become him to pay some deference to the observations of others, who are so much interested in the question, who once were of the same opinion with himself, but whose judgment may be matured by the perpetual occurrence of facts, and corrected by mutual opposition. To us in England, the question is less important, in as much as no one pretends to assert, that the disease has ever been *climatized* among us. We must therefore leave the question to those who have the largest opportunities, and who from necessity must improve them. But though the variable climate of England may protect us from this epidemic, yet such is not the lot of the southern parts of Europe, the summer heat in which is sometimes permanent above 80°. Gibraltar and Cadiz have experienced all the horrors of this dreadful calamity; and the question is still at issue, whether the disease was imported or indigenous. It has been discovered, as appears by a letter from Dr. Robinson, of Bristol, that the general opinion at Gibraltar was in favour of the contagious property of this fever, in opposition to Dr. Nooth, the principal army physician of that place. Some families, we are told, who secluded themselves, escaped the danger to which those who exposed themselves fell a sacrifice. In Dr. Haygarth's letter too, appears by the account of Dr. Fellowes, that one Sancho arrived from Cadiz at Gibraltar, where he kept a grocer's shop in the heart

of the town; that he fell ill of the fever after his arrival, and that in that part of the town the malady first appeared. All this is highly probable. Whether the disease appeared first on Sancho, or some of his neighbours, it is not easy to determine; but the heart of a populous town is the usual seat of the commencement of every epidemic. Those who secluded themselves, of course absented themselves from every crowded part. But in all these cases, as we shall presently see, it is not enough to ascertain the probability of contagion; we must mark carefully the period at which the diseased state of the town commences and declines. If the commencement is during that temperature which is found necessary for the existence, if not for the production, of such fevers, and if the cessation has occurred as soon as that temperature ceases, we shall then at least admit, that such fevers are only contagious under certain seasons and temperatures, which will be one point gained in distinguishing them from the more common contagions, to which we are accustomed in England.

We have been led to these last reflections by the perusal of Dr. ADAMS's "*Enquiry into the Laws of Epidemics*," a work of much greater importance to the English reader. In this we have a comprehensive view of those diseases which, from their universality, are pretty generally deemed contagious. Our author distinguishes these into such as are only produced by some changes in the atmosphere, as the influenza; such as arise from a peculiarity of soil, which is only injurious at certain seasons, as the ague; such as may be excited by the accumulation of the sick, or the want of ventilation in close chambers, as the jail, or hospital fever; and such as can only be excited (as far as the evidence of our senses informs us) by their own specific matter, or effluvia from it: of these small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, are the most remarkable. These last, he considers only as *contagious*. This distinction he urges is of the greatest importance, because the means by which we may extinguish the *infections*, that is hospital, and some other fevers, will be found insufficient to protect us from the contagions. This rule he extends to all the other epidemics. The plague, it is well known, has never raged in London during the winter season. The ague is only known in marshes, during spring and autumn. Yellow fever has

its necessary temperature, and hospital fever, he shows us, can only spread in situations similar to those which gave it birth. But the true contagions may be communicated at all seasons, in all climates, in all situations. It is even asserted, that the very purity of the air which protects us from the other epidemics, will serve to render the effects of contagions more certain; that is, that small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, will spread with more certainty, in proportion as the inhabitants of the place are accustomed to breathe a purer air. It must be admitted, that, though London is never free from these diseases, yet that they do not constantly spread with that rapidity, which is generally remarked when they are introduced into villages.

On these accounts, Dr. Adams takes much pains to call the attention of the public and individual families, to the consideration of those means, by which they are to protect the community, themselves, and families, from the different epidemics. A chapter is devoted to each disease; in which, after ascertaining the manner in which it is conveyed, the means of prevention are readily deduced.

Such a work was much wanted, not only to teach matrons to conduct their intercourse with others, so as to protect their offspring, but to facilitate our connections with each other, by distinguishing between false alarms and real dangers. We are therefore pleased to find the whole written in that popular style, which must not only be intelligible to, but interest, every reader.

One object of the author, seems to be to set the public to rights, on the popular subject of exterminating the small-pox. If the premises we have already offered, are correct, it will follow that those writers, who assume the possibility of exterminating small-pox, because the leprosy is now but little known among us, and because the plague has not visited us for nearly a century and a half, have fallen into an error from not distinguishing the different manner in which such diseases are spread. Without expressing any doubts concerning the security derived from cow-pox, or rather without entering into the question, the author urges, that the only security to be depended upon from small-pox, is to destroy in the rising generation the susceptibility to the disease: that the plague ceases by a change of temperature, after which, neither the sick, nor their cloaths, nor furniture, are contagious; but

that no such change arrests the ravages of small-pox, which only cease when none remain, who have not passed through it; and which, in the succeeding generation, may be revived by furniture, cloaths, and even burying-grounds: that therefore, though those who are satisfied of the security of vaccination, do right to recommend it to others by their example, which will be more powerful than any advice; yet that we are not to expect the extermination of small-pox, by prohibiting inoculation: that the public mind has, for the most part, judged properly enough on these subjects; inoculation having been almost universally practised in large towns; but in villages, not without some popular or implied restraint, excepting when the disease has been accidentally introduced, and spread beyond human controul, before any means have been used to prevent it.

On the means of avoiding what has of late been popularly called Typhous fever, Dr. Adams is particularly full, and also on the extermination of the disease altogether. This leads him into some very interesting enquiries, concerning the habits of the poor, the melioration of whose condition, he shows, has contributed greatly to lessen that disease, which may therefore be gradually exterminated, in proportion as society is progressively improved.

The subject of contagion leads us to a controversy, of which we never think without pain. Our readers must have been disgusted, as well as ourselves, with the various *brochures* which have issued from the press, on a discovery which required the most impartial, and patient investigation; but which has at last degenerated into personality, and almost scurrility. It is with some satisfaction, however, that we announce a performance on vaccination, of a different description. Mr. PEART'S "*Account of an Eruptive Disease*," is written with much candour, though it contains little information.

In an art so important to the comfort and preservation of the human race, we are glad to see an increase of those miscellaneous productions, which contribute so much to furnish the practitioner with useful hints for conducting and improving his own practice. Since our last has appeared, "*The Annual Medical Register*," by a SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS. From the title we formed great expectations. The medical occurrences of a whole year, digested and regularly compiled

piled in a volume, seemed to promise a most desirable source of reference to futurity, if not to the present generation. But such a source should be as free as possible from all impurities. We wish we could say so much of the present. We shall only transcribe a single paragraph, because it is the most intimately connected with the professed object of the book, and yet, perhaps, the most faulty.

"On the whole, then, the causes of the happy decrease of some of the most fatal and epidemic diseases, and the diminution of the fatality of others, as well as the increase of a few disorders, most of them of infinitely less importance to the community, may be in a great measure ascribed to the evident changes in the physical, and moral condition of the metropolis, during the last two centuries; more particularly to the changes which it has undergone, from a state of perpetual filth, and nastiness, to the open, airy, well-paved, and comparatively cleanly condition, in which it now is; and to the alterations in our domestic economy, in regard to situation, ventilation, and cleanliness. The first of these changes has contributed to free us from the endemic and epidemic diseases of camps, &c. intermittent and remittent fevers, dysentery, and the plague; and the latter have concurred to banish the contagious diseases of hospitals, jails, and other crowded and close situations, viz. malignant typhous fevers; as well as to lessen the ravages of other contagious diseases, which were formerly most destructively epidemic and fatal, such as the scarlet-fever, measles, &c."*

This society of physicians must have read Dr. WILLAN very superficially, if they conceive he confines "the fatal ravages of Scarlatina," to "those successive ages," which his "discriminating eye has traced." Those who read with only common attention, the work referred to by these gentlemen, will perceive that, with Dr. WILLAN, Scarlatina is considered as not less general in these days, than formerly. If, like other diseases, it has appeared formidable, at particular seasons, it is certain that nothing is to be

* The fatal ravages which the scarlet-fever occasioned throughout Europe, for several successive ages, under a variety of appellations, have been traced with an acute and discriminating eye, by Dr. WILLAN. See his Treatise on "*Cutaneous Diseases*," Part III. p. 289—334.

discovered in the writings of the accurate Sydenham, in any respect, comparable to what we have witnessed in our own days. When these gentlemen have more leisure, we wish them to compare SYDENHAM'S "*Histories of Epidemics*," with Dr. WILLAN'S "*Account of the Diseases of London*."

If these gentlemen had been so early in their publication, as not to have had access to the annual bills of mortality, we could hardly have excused their not taking the trouble to cast up the weekly bills; even if the urgency of the public, or their publisher, had not allowed time for that dull species of labour, we cannot well conceive, how a "Society of Physicians," in any part of Great Britain, or its dependencies, could be ignorant of the ravages of the measles, during the past year. By the annual bills, it is ascertained that, in London, the deaths by measles for the last year were equal, if they did not exceed, any three successive years, during the period when London was annually visited with those epidemics, from which she is relieved by the improved manner of life of the inhabitants.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

In illustration of Classical Literature little has been lately published of essential interest.

The passages selected in Mr. PITMAN'S "*Excepta ex variis Romanis Poetis*," have been chosen, both with taste and judgment; and the work may be fairly recommended as likely to be of use in schools.

THEOLOGY, MORAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In our last Retrospect, we noticed the first part of Mr. WESTON'S "*Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service*:" the concluding portion, containing the *Second Lessons*, has since appeared, illustrated, like the former, with a perpetual commentary, notes, and index. The nature of the work has been already touched on. The notes are very short and compact; and the index is of such passages only as have been explained, or are newly translated.

Another work of pious intention will be found in Mr. HAWKINS'S "*Commentary on the first, second, and third Epistles of St. John*;" in which the author, "without calling any man on earth master, expresses his leading principles in reference to theological sentiments, as imbibed from the unadulterated Word of God."

Nor must we forget a volume, entitled "*Zeal without Innovation; or the present State of Religion and Morals considered; with a View to the Dispositions and Measures required for its Improvement*:" from which as many useful reflections may be gained by the separatist as by the churchman. The author's remarks on the Calvinistic doctrines are peculiarly important.—Subjoined is "*An Address to Young Clergymen, intended to guard them against some prevalent Errors*."

A more important series of sermons has not often appeared, than that by Mr. PENROSE, preached in the year 1808, before the University of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture; entitled, "*An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, from the Wisdom displayed in its Original Establishment, and from the History of false and corrupted Systems of Religion*." The well-known Bampton Lectures, of 1784, contain a view of the contrast between Christianity and Mahometanism. These are intended to be supplemental; referring more particularly to the doctrines of the Jesuits. Having treated, in the fourth of the nine sermons which compose the volume, of the first corruptions of Christianity, and the excesses of the Romish idolatry, Mr. Penrose, in the fifth, treats of the rise and progress of the regular clergy; proceeding to the foundation of the order of the Jesuits, and enlarging more particularly on their profligate casuistry and ambition, as well as on the rapid progress of their power. In the sixth and seventh lectures, he treats of the conduct of the Jesuit missionaries, and of their idolatrous compliances. Including also a sketch of the History of the St. Thomé Christians on the coast of Malabar. The eighth lecture is more immediately devoted to the Jesuits of Paraguay. And the ninth contains the recapitulation. In this lecture, the decline of the Papal and Jesuitical power is compared with the continued security and progress of Christianity. An appendix, of rather more than a hundred and four pages, contains a body of illustrations and authorities.

Nor must we here forget a most valuable and important tract, which has been lately published by the BISHOP OF DURHAM, entitled "*The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome re-considered, in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist; with an Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Cate-*

chism." It is separated into the following sections:—1. Reasons against the literal sense of the words, *This is my Body—This is my Blood*.—2. Reasons against the miracle implied by the literal sense.—3. Of the Adoration of the Host.—4. Of the Denial of the Cup to the Laity.—5. An Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer in the Church Catechism.

In this class also, we shall include Dr. BOOKER'S "*Address to the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, &c.*" on subjects of importance to the Church and State. The leading points of which are, 1. The great want of accommodation-room for those who attend the generality of our parish churches.—2. The unaccountable facility with which improper persons are, under the existing laws, enabled to become teachers of religion.

POETRY.

"*The Mother, a Poem, in five Books*," by Mrs. WEST, lays claim to a large portion of the praise which we have to bestow on the metrical compositions of the last half year. The subjects of the different books are, *Infancy, Religious Instruction, Education, Separation from Children, and Maternal Sorrows*. Though unequal in a few instances, it has parts and passages, the unusual merit of which will always make it rank among our best didactics.

"*Ly Tang, an Imperial Poem, in Chinese*," by KIEN LUNG, with a Translation and Notes, by Mr. STEPHEN WESTON, will be found an interesting pamphlet. The preface contains a few particulars of the literary Emperor's life, a copy of whose Chinese dictionary, it appears, was brought to London, a short time back, from St. Petersburg, illustrated, not only by perpetual comments in the Tartar language, but with a volume of Russian notes.—"I must now (observes the translator) say a word of the Poem, which I present to the public, and how I came by it. I found it on a China cup, with the figures which accompany it; and feeling a wish to know what it meant, principally indeed on account of the author's name, I set about a translation of the characters, and concluded with guessing at the sense they intended to convey; and, having satisfied myself, leave my readers to give, with a better knowledge of the genius of the language, an improved version."

The three first sentences of the "*Reflections of Ly Tang*" will be a sufficient specimen of the Poem itself.

"LY TANG,

"LY TANG, idle and unemployed, in a vacant and joyless hour, spake thus:

"Behold the sun, star of the morning, rise on my furnace, and illumine my hall under an imperial dynasty.

"Great is the beauty, and high the antiquity of sacred Vases, simple but exquisite in their form, which it requires time to go in quest of, and opportunity to possess, and length of days to arrange and set in order, as incentives to the pursuit of virtue and the performance of good deeds."

The cup, from which the poem is taken, is engraved as a vignette in the title.

Among the poetical fruits of "early age," we notice, with no small satisfaction, the "*Poems and Translations from the minor Greek Poets, and others, written chiefly between the Ages of Ten and Sixteen*," by a YOUNG LADY.—"The Canzonet for three Friends" is one of the best among the original compositions.

A considerable share of praise is also due to Mr. J. B. FISHER, for his "*Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c.*"

"*The Senses, an Ode, in the Manner of Collins's Ode on the Passions*," will rank among the more successful specimens of imitation.

But while mentioning new claimants to praise, we must not forget those who have both long and permanently pleased us. Mr. CAMPBELL's "*Gertrude of Wyoming, a Pennsylvanian Tale*," has flights of true poetry, and passages of deep pathos, equal to any we remember to have seen in his former productions. Insulated extracts would afford no idea of its plan, and we have not room for a complete analysis. The Death Song of the Oneyda Chief, with which the Poem closes is certainly one of the finest parts. From the stanzas, which concern the death of Gertrude, we shall select four. They will probably lead many, who have not already seen the Poem, to enquire for it.

"And tranc'd in giddy horror Gertrude swoon'd;

Yet while she clasps him lifeless to her zone;

Say, burst they, borrow'd from her father's wound,

These drops?—Oh God! the life-blood is her own;

And falt'ring, on her Waldegrave's bosom thrown—

"Weep not, O Love!" she cries, "to see me bleed—

Thee, Gertrude's sad survivor, thee alone—
Heaven's peace commiserate; for scarce I heed

These wounds, yet thee to leave is death—is death indeed.

"Clasp me, a little longer, on the brink Of Fate! while I can feel thy dear career; And, when this heart hath ceas'd to beat—
oh! think,

And let it mitigate thy woes' excess,
That thou has been to me all tenderness,
And friend to more than human friendship just.

Oh! by that retrospect of happiness,
And by the hopes of an immortal trust,
God shall assuage thy pangs—when I am laid in dust.

"Go, Henry, go not back, when I depart;
The scene thy bursting tears too deep will move,

Where my dear father took thee to his heart,
And Gertrude thought it ecstasy to rove
With thee, as with an angel, through the grove

Of peace—imagining her lot was cast
In heav'n; for ours was not like earthly love.
And must this parting be our very last?
No! I shall love thee still, when death itself is past.

"Half could I bear, methinks, to leave this earth,

And thee, more lov'd than ought beneath the sun,

If I had liv'd to smile but on the birth
Of one dear pledge—but shall there then be none,

In future times?—no gentle little one,
To clasp thy neck, and look, resembling me?

Yet seems it, ev'n while life's last pulses run,
A sweetness in the cup of death to be,
Lord of my bosom's love! to die beholding thee!"

In this class also we have to notice "*A Translation from the Latin of Vannier, Book xv. upon Fish*," by the late Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE, of Christ Church College, Cambridge; with a brief Introduction, and Passages from English Writers, selected as Notes. The translation itself appears to have been made about 1750. The notes have been of late added, and seem to form the most curious part of the pamphlet. The works they are taken from, are Silvester Du Bartas; the Dialogues of Creatures Moralized; Fawkes's Theocritus; Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659; Polychronicon; Gower's Confessio Amantis, 1554; Purchas's Pilgrimes; A strange Metamorphosis of Man, 1634; Epitaphes, Epigrams, &c. by Turberville; Baldwin's Owen Glendour; Llewellyn's Men Miracles, 1656; Breton's Ourania; Florio's Translation of Montague; Mickle's Syr Martin; Topsell's History of Four-footed Beasts; Hercules Furens, 1581; Flecknoe; Barnaby Googe's Palingenius; England's

England's View, 1603; Whitney's Emblems, 1586; and Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum, 1535.

As a specimen of the Translation, we shall quote the description of the Trout:

"The Trout loves rivers in obscure retreats;
Thrown into standing water, she forgets
Her former beauty, and neglects her love,
And all the flesh will then insipid prove;
From hence remember, with a timely care,
For Trout a running water to prepare.
Near some wide river's mouth a place provide,

And with smooth grass and turf adorn the side;

Let the clear bottom shining gravel show,
And gently murm'ring o'er smooth pebbles flow.

This situation always grateful proves,
For still the Trout a murm'ring current loves.
And still the same desires her bosom warm,
Nor has she chang'd her manner with her form:

For once she liv'd a nymph of spotless fame,
In an obscure retreat, and Truta was her name.

It chanc'd that in a flow'ry path she stray'd,
Where a clear river with the pebble play'd,
And just disturb'd the silence of the shade.

Truta now seated near the spreading trees,
Enjoys the coolness of the passing breeze;
In the clear stream she casts her modest eyes,
And in a fillet her fair tresses lies.

While in this solitude she thus remains,
And dyes her beauteous face with various stains;

It chanc'd the robber Lucius, through the shade,

With eager eyes, perceiv'd the lonely maid;
He saw and lov'd her riches, or her face,
For both her dress and form appear'd with equal grace.

The nymph now heard the rustling with affright,

She saw a man, and trembled at the sight;
Swiftly along the winding shore she fled,
And cry'd, and vow'd, and call'd the gods to aid.

Truta despairing sought, with trembling speed,

A rock that overlook'd the watery mead;
Hither she bent her course, the summit gain'd,
And thought her virtue now might be maintain'd

Cheaply with loss of life: while here she stood,

And just prepar'd to leap into the flood;
Lucius approach'd, and while he held behind
Her flow'ry vest that flutter'd in the wind,
Chang'd into fish an equal fate they bore,
And though transform'd in shape, yet as before,

The Pike of slaughter fond, and fierce appears,
And still the Trout retains her female fears!
Beauty and virgin modesty remains

Diversified with crimson-tinted stains;

And, once the fairest nymph that trod the plain,

Swims fairest fish of all the finny train."

The new and splendid edition of "*Palestine*," by Mr. REGINALD HEBER (a poem which has been already introduced to the notice of our readers in a smaller form), is accompanied by a fragment not less poetical, entitled "*The Passage of the Red Sea*." A few lines, by way of extract, will speak more for its merit, than a lengthened commentary.

"Yet not from Israel fled the friendly light,
Or dark to them, or cheerless came the night.
Still in their van, along that dreadful road,
Blaz'd broad and fierce the brandish'd torch of God.

Its meteor glare a tenfold lustre gave
On the long mirror of the rosy wave:

While its blest beams a sunlike heat supply,
Warm every cheek and dance in every eye.

To them alone—for, Mizraim's wizard-train
Invoke for light their monster-gods in vain:
Clouds heap'd on clouds their straggling sight confine,

And tenfold darkness broods above their line.
Yet on they fare by reckless vengeance led,
And range unconscious through the ocean's bed;

Till midway now—that strange and fiery form

Show'd his dread visage lightening through the storm;

With withering splendour blasted all their might,

And brake their chariot-wheels, and marr'd their coursers' flight.

"Fly, Misraim, fly!"—The ravenous floods they see,

And fiercer than the floods, the Deity.

"Fly, Misraim, fly!"—From Edom's coral strand,

Again the prophet stretch'd his dreadful wand.
With one wild crash the thundering waters sweep—

And all is waves—a dark and lonely deep.

Yet o'er those lonely waves such murmurs past,

As mortal wailing swell'd the nightly blast;
And strange and sad the whispering surges bore

The groans of Egypt to Arabia's shore.

Oh! welcome came the morn, where Israel stood,

In trustless wonder, by th'avenging flood!

Oh! welcome came the cheerful morn, to show

The drifted wreck of Zoan's pride below;

The mangled limbs of men—the broken car—

A few sad relics of a nation's war:

Alas, how few!—Then soft as Elim's well,

The precious tears of new-born freedom fell.

And he, whose harden'd heart alike had borne

The house of bondage, and th'oppressor's scorn,

The stubborn slave, by Hope's new beams

subdu'd,

In faltering accents sobb'd his gratitude."

POLITICS

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The most valuable work in this class, and, indeed we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most valuable works which have appeared in the course of the present year, is Mr. NEWENHAM'S "*View of the National, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland.*"—Of the magnitude and importance of the subjects of which Mr. NEWENHAM treats, our readers will be best able to form an estimate from his own words.

"The Eastern possessions of Great Britain," says he, "are confessedly valuable in a high degree; so also are her possessions in the Western parts of the world. But, considered as sources of imperial strength, they are indisputably upon the whole inferior to Ireland. The supplies drawn from the former, may appear, to certain descriptions in the British community, far more desirable than those which are drawn from the latter. But if the view be disinterestedly extended to the whole aggregate of the real means of imperial energy, it will doubtless be acknowledged, that the supplies of the East, and those of the West, industriously augmented to the utmost, must ever fall infinitely short of those which Ireland, if wisely and solicitously governed, might become capable of yielding. The prosperity of her eastern settlements, and her western colonies, may decline; yet Great Britain may thrive. These distant dependencies may even cease to be parts of the British dominions; yet Great Britain and Ireland, firmly united, and sagaciously and impartially governed, with all their various sources of wealth and strength fully disclosed and skilfully improved, may still constitute a flourishing and unvanquishable empire. But if the prosperity of Ireland be suffered to decline, Great Britain, whatever others may think, will hardly find an adequate compensation for the effects of that declension on her own prosperity. If the real value of the former be not practically evinced, the British empire as a belligerent power, will ever appear in a paralysed condition to all who can discern, and justly estimate its native means of strength. And if ever Ireland, unfortunately, cease to be an integral part of that empire, Great Britain will probably soon cease to be an independent nation; or, at least, to use the words employed by Davenant, on the same subject, a hundred years ago, and when the state of Europe was much more favourable to the individual existence of England as an independent nation, than it now is, the sum of affairs will be in danger. The prosperity of a country, which annually purchases manufactures from Great Britain, and rude produce from her colonies, to the amount of eight millions sterling; and which may acquire the means of purchasing infinitely more—of a country, which now begins to supply Great Britain annually with near one million bar-

rels of grain, and with other necessary provisions to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling; and which certainly might, with vast advantage to both countries, be rendered competent to supply as much as Great Britain could require—of a country, from whence the seamen of the empire are chiefly fed—of a country, whereof the trade now annually employs 1,200,000 tons of British shipping, yielding to their owners near two millions sterling; and which might give employment to a vast additional number—of a country, from whence two millions of money, at least, are annually drawn by absentees residing in England; and whereof the expenditure conduces to swell the public revenue of the latter, and to give extraordinary encouragement to the industrious therein—of a country, which adds near six millions to the revenue of the empire; and which unquestionably might be made to add, at no distant period, as much more—of a country, actually encumbered with a public debt amounting to upwards of seventy millions; for the greater part of which Great Britain is responsible—of a country which must, yearly, remit two millions, in the shape of interest, &c. to public creditors in Great Britain; and which, probably, may be obliged to remit, at least, one fourth more;—finally, the prosperity of a country, which furnishes at least 100,000 hardy and intrepid soldiers and seamen, for the defence of the empire; and which, with a rapidly increasing population, might fairly be expected to furnish, if requisite, many, many thousands more—ought surely to excite a much greater degree of solicitude, on the part of the ministers of the crown, than the prosperity of any, or, perhaps, of all the foreign appendages of Great Britain: nay, as great a degree of solicitude as the prosperity of Great Britain herself can be deemed to demand. That every addition to the wealth of Ireland must, eventually, operate in augmenting that of England, is a truth which has long been received as indisputable among intelligent men, and which a multitude of substantial facts conduce to place beyond the sphere of controversy. The different manufacturers, the merchants, and ship owners, of the latter have already had ample practical proofs of it. To promote, therefore, the prosperity of Ireland, is, in effect, the same thing as to promote that of England. In truth, it might safely be affirmed, that, under existing circumstances, a spirit of industry and enterprise ought to be much more munificently encouraged in the former than in the latter. In Ireland, that spirit is still in its infancy: in England, it has acquired sufficient strength. Every natural advantage of England has been rendered productive: many of the natural advantages of Ireland still remain in a comparatively unproductive state. Ireland is, as yet, far from that point of internal improvement and proportionate national wealth which England has reached. Capitals may be actually employed with much greater profit

profit in the former, than in the latter; and consequently with greater effect in augmenting the general wealth of the empire. But there is another consideration, and one of a very momentous nature, namely, the tranquillity of Ireland, which seems peculiarly calculated to perpetuate an unremitting anxiety, in behalf of its prosperity, among the efficient statesmen of the empire, and which, it is hoped, will no longer prove abortive. The strength, indeed, in times like the present, the very stability of the British empire incontrovertibly requires the permanence of tranquillity in Ireland. If the spirit of industry be assiduously cherished, and liberally succoured therein; and if the Irish people be invariably governed in prudent conformity with the principles of the British constitution, disaffection can never be dangerously prevalent among them. For what can Irishmen desire beyond a full participation of the prosperity of Great Britain; a full participation of the political benefits which Britons enjoy; a participation of the splendour, renown, and incolumity of the British empire? Ambitious and turbulent men may have other aims: but the good sense of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people will assuredly teach them to appreciate these enjoyments justly, and thus effectually frustrate the endeavours of those who would alienate them from Great Britain. On the contrary, if the prosperity of Ireland be inconsiderately disregarded; if the projects of designing men be thus incautiously facilitated, the least evil that can happen, is that which has already been experienced, the appropriation of a vast military force to the preservation of Ireland, which, under more prudent management, under the impulse of more becoming principles, might elsewhere be employed with, perhaps, incalculable effects; and which, in the year 1799, equalled the whole effective and disposable native military force of Great Britain, during the height of the last American war. Whatever may have been the secondary or adventitious objects of those who projected the incorporation of the British and Irish legislatures, it must in candour be presumed, that the principal and ultimate scope of their endeavours to accomplish this arduous and hazardous undertaking, was that prodigious invigoration of the British empire, which was likely to ensue from disclosing and rendering adequately productive its various sources of wealth and strength, and from a complete removal of the ground of that jealousy, which had long impeded, and still threatened to impede, the growth of Irish prosperity; but which desired invigoration could not, in the opinions of many, be thus effected, so long as the legislatures of the sister-kingdoms remained distinct, without endangering the permanence of that connection between them, whereof the preservation may be considered as the highest duty of a British statesman. And certainly, if this reputed object be not thus

obtained, Britons will have very little reason to admire the union, as a specimen of consummate political sagacity; and Irishmen will have ample ground for dissatisfaction. If additional vigour be not diffused through the British empire by a perfect consolidation of its constituent parts; if its resources be not explored and improved; if the vast natural advantages of Ireland be not more productively employed in the augmentation of national wealth than heretofore; if the grievances and exigencies of the Irish people be slighted and neglected, while the petitions of turbulent, ignorant, and, probably, instigated operative manufacturers are deemed worthy of the consideration of the legislature; if the interest of the Irish nation be, in a signal manner, precipitately, and without due examination, sacrificed to that of West India planters, merchants, and mortgagees, whose accidental distresses the legislature ought, no doubt, to relieve, both promptly and effectually; but, surely, not at the sole expense of a country, to which the fostering aid of government has not been habitually extended, and which has, unquestionably, a singularly well-founded claim thereon; if the conduct of successive administrations towards Ireland continue to exhibit a tissue of neglect, partiality, and error, the union will surely be regarded, by all reflecting and unbiassed men, as a vain, illusive, nugatory, and even mischievous measure; nay, it is not unlikely that a disposition to manifest their dissatisfaction, during some future interval of perplexity, remissness, or debility, on the part of government, may at length become general among the people of Ireland. But neglect of Ireland, partiality to Great Britain, or her dependencies, and a series of errors, some, perhaps, of a fatal nature, must constantly be apprehended, so long as an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of the former, or an indistinct perception of its real value, shall prevail among those who conduct the affairs of the empire, or those of whom its legislature is composed."

Mr. NEWENHAM divides his work into four parts, which are again subdivided into sections. The first of these parts treats "*Of the natural advantages which qualify Ireland for the acquisition of commercial wealth:*" the second, "*Of the causes which frustrated the natural advantages of Ireland;*" the third, "*Of the remote cause which eventually operated in frustrating the natural advantages of Ireland;*" the fourth, "*Of the circumstances which have tended to prevent a complete fruition of the natural advantages of Ireland, since the removal of the principal causes, which operated in rendering them*

* See Reports of the Committee on the distillation from molasses.

comparatively

comparatively abortive; and of the effects resulting from these circumstances."—Lastly, an Appendix, containing tables of the exports and imports of corn from or into Ireland, since the commencement of the last century; of the quantities of beef, butter, pork, and live cattle, exported from Ireland in the same period; and various other tables, accounts, and official returns, of the highest value to every one who wishes to form a correct judgment of the present condition of Ireland, and of its capacity for improvement. Our Author's view of the subject is so well expressed in his introduction, that we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of laying it before our readers.

"During the time of my service in Ireland (says Sir John Davis) which began in the first year of his Majesty's (King James I.) reign, I have visited all the provinces of that kingdom in sundry journeys and circuits. Wherein I have observed the good temperature of the air; the fruitfulness of the soil; the pleasant and commodious seats for habitations; the safe and large ports and havens lying open for traffic into all the west parts of the world; the long inlets of many navigable rivers; and so many great lakes and fresh ponds within the land, as the like are not to be seen in any part of Europe; the rich fishings and wild fowl of all kinds; and lastly, the bodies and minds of the people endued with extraordinary abilities by nature.*

"Had it not been (says Sir William Temple) for circumstances prejudicial to the increase of trade and riches in a country, and which seem natural, or at least to have been ever incident, to the government of Ireland, the native fertility of the Irish soil and seas in so many rich commodities, improved by a multitude of people and industry, with the advantage of so many excellent havens, and a situation so commodious for all foreign trade, must needs have rendered this kingdom one of the richest in Europe, and made a mighty increase, both of strength and revenue to the crown of England."†

"Ireland (says the intelligent Mr. Brown), is, in respect of its situation, the number of its commodious harbours, and the natural wealth which it produces, the fittest island to acquire riches of any in the European seas; for, as by its situation, it lies most commodious for

the West Indies, Spain, and the northern and east countries, so it is not only supplied by nature with all the necessities of life, but can, over and above, export large quantities to foreign countries, inasmuch, that had it been mistress of a free trade, no nation in Europe of its extent, could, in an equal number of years, acquire greater wealth."*

"To illustrate the ground of these remarks, and to draw forth, from comparative obscurity and oblivion, such of the natural and political circumstances of Ireland, as appear to merit particular attention, are the principal objects of the present work.

"With this view it is proposed, first, to exhibit those natural advantages by which Ireland seems, in an eminent manner, qualified for the attainment of great commercial opulence and national strength. Secondly, to disclose the various causes which operated in rendering those advantages almost abortive. And thirdly, to review the circumstances which have tended to prevent a complete and uniform fruition of them, since the removal of the principal causes by which they were frustrated.

"The more efficient natural advantages which qualify a country for the attainment of riches, by means of external and internal traffic, are a favourable situation, relatively to other countries; numerous and commodious harbours; extensive navigable rivers; a convenient supply of materials for making durable roads; a temperate climate; an abundance of such minerals and fossils as are capable of being greatly enhanced in value by the labour and ingenuity of man; productive fisheries; and a fertile soil, with the means of increasing and preserving its fertility.

Under a well-constituted and permanent government, competent to afford due protection to its subjects, an industrious people, enjoying personal liberty, security of property, internal peace, and experiencing suitable encouragements on the part of a prudent and serious legislature, can scarcely fail to acquire commercial wealth and national strength, in proportion to the number of these natural advantages, and the extent and value of each.

"With respect to a few of them, individually taken, and considered in their

* Historical Relations, p. 1.

† Miscellaneous Works, vol. iii. p. 8.

* Essays on Trade in general, and on that of Ireland in particular, page 38; published in 1728.

utmost perfection, Ireland is, no doubt, equalled by several other countries, and even surpassed by some. But with respect to the aggregate of these advantages, and to the more important ones among them, there can be little risk in affirming, that Ireland ranks considerably above almost any known country in the world. Yet it is a melancholy truth, that, owing to a tissue of political circumstances of an unpropitious nature, she has ever been greatly surpassed, in point of national conspicuity, and the blessings resulting from that general civilization which ordinarily accompanies increasing national wealth, by other countries much less bounteously endowed by the Almighty.

"*A View of the Political Situation of the Province of Upper Canada; in which her physical Capacity is stated, and the Means of diminishing her Burthens, increasing her Value, and securing her Connection with Great Britain, are fully considered,*" by JOHN MILES JACKSON, is a work which appears to have been written by one, who was well acquainted with the subjects of which he treats, and is a good supplement to the full Account of Canada, lately published by Mr. Heriot.

Memoirs of the King's Supremacy, and of the Rise, Progress, and Results of the Supremacy of the Pope, in different Ages and Nations, as far as it relates to Civil Affairs," by THOMAS BROOKE CLARKE, D.D. is a learned and judicious treatise, comprehending a more full account of that prerogative, which the King enjoys as supreme head of the Church of England, than is to be found in any preceding work.

"*Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation, relative to the Proposal in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops; and the Royal Veto in the Appointment of the Irish Roman Catholic Prelacy, considered, in Reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner,*" will be found interesting to those who take a concern in the Catholic Question, or who have attended to the controversy to which the pamphlet before us more particularly relates.

The Investigation into the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has, as might have been expected, given rise to an abundant crop of publications. The Speeches of the most distinguished Members of the House of Commons, who spoke on that occasion, have been published in separate pamphlets. Of

MONTHLY MAG. No. 187.

these, the Speeches of Mr. BURTON and Mr. PERCEVAL will be found to contain the strongest vindication of the Royal Duke; and those of Mr. WHITBREAD and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, the most cogent arguments against him.

There has appeared also, "*A Correct and Authentic Copy of the Evidence taken before the House of Commons, on the Charges exhibited against his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*"—As this is a copy of the Reports which were printed by order of the House of Commons, for the use of its Members on this extraordinary and interesting occasion, it may be regarded as official.

The Orders in Council, and the Affairs of India, have both given rise to some minor publications; but nothing has appeared on either of the subjects of sufficient consequence to entitle them to notice.

DRAMA.

Owing, probably, to the destruction of the two winter theatres by fire, the drama has yielded an unusually scanty crop for the last six months.

Mr. ARNOLD's "*Man and Wife, or, more Secrets than One,*" is equal to the general run of modern comedies; but it possesses no striking qualities, to recommend it to particular notice.

Mrs. INCHBALD has completed her selection, called the "*British Theatre,*" in twenty-five volumes. The typographical execution, and decorations of the work, demand our warmest approbation; and it would be injustice to the fair editor, not to say, that she has performed her part with as much skill and taste, as could be expected from a contemporary writer, herself an author in the same department of literature.

NOVELS.

The most popular work in this class, which has appeared since our last Supplement, is, "*Calebs in Search of a Wife,*" a novel, of a methodistical cast, which has acquired a temporary degree of celebrity; and is attributed to the pen of Miss HANNAH MOORE. The work is not to be considered so much as a fictitious tale, as a vehicle for conveying those sentiments, principles, and observations, which, for a series of years, Miss Moore has been in the habit of recommending to the public, in a more serious form. It is difficult to quarrel with good things, let us find them where we may. Piety and religion are entitled to our veneration, wherever we meet with them. But, surely, there is something incongruous,

incongruous, in making a novel a medium for conveying to the world disquisitions on controversial divinity. We will not venture to touch on those points of Mrs. Moore's religious faith, which she has introduced into her work. Such topics, as they are unsuitable to the place where she has introduced them, so it would be indecorous to mention them here; where we could not have an opportunity to discuss them with a gravity, a decency, and solemnity, equal to their importance. We shall confine ourselves, then, to a very brief outline of the story itself, and leave the parts that are objectionable in the management of it to those, to whom subjects so grave more naturally belong. The great object kept in view, throughout the whole of Miss Moore's novel, is the enforcement of certain religious principles; of which, it is well known, she has long been one of the most admired, and indefatigable supporters; and next to that, the condemnation of certain fashionable pleasures, and relaxations; which, from the first appearance of the sect, to which Miss Moore belongs, have always been peculiar objects of the disapprobation of that sect. We have imposed upon ourselves a restraint from going into the thorny paths of controversy, otherwise we could very easily shew, that in the best times, in what we may call the primitive and apostolic age of the English church, there was none of that rigour and sourness which Miss Moore recommends. But again, the present is not a fit place for such controversies; at the same time, we must observe, that methodism, in religion, is synonymous with empiricism in medicine; and that the quacks in one profession, are as dangerous and mischievous as those in the other. The hero of Miss Moore's piece, "*Colebs*," is a young man of independent fortune, in search of a virtuous partner, with whom he may unite himself for life. He meets with various ladies of different qualities, but none suitable for a wife, till he finds Miss STANLEY, who had been educated in that sort of religious methodism, which Miss MOORE, in her works on female education, has recommended; and who is a perfect model of that system. The story is simple, and the characters that are introduced, are not numerous, but they are well and skilfully drawn. As a general specimen of the work, we are tempted to introduce the following description, protesting, however, for ourselves, as well as for all

fathers and mothers in the United Kingdom, against that fastidiousness, which would banish from our desserts the sweetest flowers of our houses, and the best pearls and jewels, with which our wives can be adorned. Of his first introduction into fashionable life, *Colebs* tells his own story in the following words:

"On the tiptoe of expectation, I went to dine with Sir John Belfield, in Cavendish-square. I looked at my watch fifty times. I thought it would never be six o'clock. I did not care to shew my country breeding, by going too early, to incommode my friend; nor my town breeding, by going too late, and spoiling his dinner. Sir John is a valuable, elegant-minded man, and, next to Mr. Stanley, stood highest in my father's esteem, for his mental accomplishments, and correct manners. As I knew he was remarkable for assembling at his table, men of sense, taste, and learning my expectations of pleasure were very high. 'Here, at least,' (said I) as I heard the name of one clever man, announced after another, 'here, at least, I cannot fail to find

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul:

Here, at least, all the energies of my mind will be brought into exercise. From this society, I shall carry away documents for the improvement of my taste; I shall treasure up hints to enrich my understanding, and collect aphorisms for the conduct of life."

"At first, there was no fair opportunity to introduce any conversation beyond the topics of the day, and to those it must be confessed, this eventful period gives a new and powerful interest. I should have been much pleased to have had my country politics rectified, and any prejudices, which I might have contracted, removed, or softened, could the discussion have been carried on, without the frequent interruption of the youngest man in the company. This gentleman broke in on every remark, by discanting successively on the merits of the various dishes; and, if it be true, that experience only can determine the judgment, he gave that best right to peremptory decision, by not trusting to delusive theory, but by actually eating of every dish at table.

"His animadversions were uttered with the gravity of a German philosopher, and the science of a French cook. If any of his opinions happened to be controverted, he quoted, in confirmation of his own judgment, *l'Almanac des Gourmands*, which he assured us was the most valuable work that had appeared in France since the revolution. The author of this book he seemed to consider as high authority in the science of eating, as Coke or Hale in that of jurisprudence, or Quintilian in the art of criticism. To the credit of the company, however, be it spoken, he

he had the whole of this topic to himself. The rest of the party were, in general, of quite a different calibre, and as little acquainted with his favourite author, as he probably was with theirs.

"The lady of the house was perfectly amiable and well bred. Her dinner was excellent; and every thing about her had an air of elegance and splendor: of course, she completely escaped the disgrace of being a scholar, but not the suspicion of having a very good taste. I longed for the removal of the cloth, and was eagerly anticipating the pleasure and improvement which awaited me.

"As soon as the servants were beginning to withdraw, we got into a sort of attitude of conversation; all, except the eulogist of *l'Almanac des Gourmands*, who, wrapping himself up in the comfortable consciousness of his own superior judgment, and a little piqued that he had found neither support, nor opposition, (the next best thing to a professed talker,) he seemed to have a perfect indifference to all topics, except that on which he had shewn so much eloquence, with so little effect.

"The last tray was now carried out, and the last lingering servant had retired; when I was beginning to listen with all my powers of attention to an ingenious gentleman, who was about to give an interesting account of Egypt, where he had spent a year, and from whence he was lately returned. He was just got to the catacombs,

When, on a sudden, open fly, With impetuous recoil, and jarring sound, the mahogany folding-doors, and in at once, struggling who should be first, rushed half a dozen children, lovely, fresh, gay, and noisy. This sudden and violent irruption of the pretty barbarians, necessarily caused a total interruption of conversation. The sprightly creatures ran round the table, to chuse where they would sit. At length, this great difficulty of courts and cabinets, the *choice of places*, was settled. The little things were jostled in between the ladies, who all contended who should get possession of the *little beauties*. One was in rapture at the rosy cheeks of a sweet girl, she held in her lap; a second exclaimed aloud, at the beautiful lace with which the frock of another was trimmed, and which she was sure mamma had given her for being good. A profitable, and doubtless, a lasting and inseparable association was thus formed, in the child's mind, between lace and goodness. A third cried out, 'Look at the little beauty, do but observe, her bracelets are as blue as her eyes. Did you ever see such a match?' 'Surely, lady Belfield,' cried a fourth, 'you carried the eyes to the shop, or there must have been a shade of difference.' I, myself, who am passionately fond of children, eyed the sweet little rebels with complacency, notwithstanding the unreasonableness of their interruption.

"At last, when they were all disposed of, I resumed my enquiries about the resting-place of the mummies. But the grand dispute, who should have oranges, and who should have almonds and raisins, soon raised such a clamour, that it was impossible to hear my Egyptian friend. This great contest was, however, at length settled; and I was returned to the antiquities of Memphis, when the important point, who should have red wine, and who should have white, who should have half a glass, and who a whole glass, set us again in an uproar. Sir John was visibly uneasy, and commanded silence. During this interval of peace, I gave up the catacombs, and took refuge in the pyramids. I had no sooner proposed my question about the serpent, said to be found in one of them, than the son and heir, a fine little fellow, just six years old, reaching out his arm, to dart an apple across the table at his sister, roguishly intending to upset her glass, unluckily overthrew his own, brim-full of port wine. The whole contents were discharged on the elegant drapery of a white-robed nymph.

"All was now agitation and distress, and disturbance and confusion, the gentlemen ringing for napkins, and the ladies assisting the dripping fair one; each vying with the other who should recommend the most approved specific for getting out the stain of red wine, and comforting the sufferer by stories of similar misfortunes. The poor little culprit was dismissed, and all difficulties and disasters seemed at last surmounted. But you cannot heat up again an interest that has been so often cooled. The thread of conversation had been so frequently broken, that I despaired of seeing it tied together again. I sorrowfully gave up catacombs, pyramids, and serpent, and was obliged to content myself with a little desultory chat with my next neighbour. Sorry and disappointed to glean only a few scattered ears, where I had expected so large a harvest; and the day from which I promised myself so much benefit and delight, passed away with a very slender acquisition of either."

The following characteristic trait of Mrs. Ranby, one of those that "thought hardly any body would be saved," is excellent in its kind.

"In the evening, Mrs. Ranby was lamenting in general, or rather customary terms, her own exceeding sinfulness. Mr. Ranby said, 'You accuse yourself rather too harshly, my dear; you have sins to be sure.' 'And pray what sins have I, Mr. Ranby?' said she, turning upon him with so much quickness that the poor man started. 'Nay,' said he meekly, 'I did not mean to offend you; so far from it, that hearing you condemn yourself so grievously, I intended to comfort you, and to say, that except a few faults—' 'And pray what faults?' interrupted she, continuing to speak, however, lest he should catch an interval to tell them. 'I defy

‘I defy you, Mr. Ranby, to produce one. ‘My dear,’ replied he, ‘as you charged yourself with all, I thought it would be letting you off cheaply by naming only two or three, such as —’ Here, fearing matters would go too far, I interposed; and softening things as well as I could for the lady, said, ‘I conceived that Mr. Ranby meant, that, though she partook of the general corruption,’—here Ranby interrupting me with more spirit than I thought he possessed, said, ‘General corruption, sir, must be the source of particular corruption. I did not mean that my wife was worse than other women.’—‘Worse, Mr. Ranby, worse!’ cried she. Ranby, for the first time in his life not minding her, went on.—‘As she is always insisting that the whole species is corrupt, she cannot help allowing that she herself has not quite escaped the infection. Now to be a sinner in the gross, and a saint in the detail—that is to have all sins and no faults—is a thing I do not quite comprehend.’

“After he had left the room, which he did, as the shortest way of allaying the storm, she apologizing for him, said, ‘He was a well meaning man, and acted up to the little light he had;’ but added, ‘that he was unacquainted with religious feelings, and knew little of the nature of conversion.’

“Mrs. Ranby, I found, seems to think Christianity as a kind of freemasonry, and therefore thinks it superfluous to speak on serious subjects to any but the initiated. If they do not return the sign, she gives them up as blind and dead. She thinks she can only make herself intelligible to those to whom certain peculiar phrases are familiar; and though her friends may be correct, devout, and both doctrinally and practically pious, yet if they cannot catch a certain mystic meaning—if there is not a sympathy of intelligence between them and her, if they do not fully conceive of impressions, and cannot respond to mysterious communications, she holds them unworthy of intercourse with her. She does not so much insist on high moral excellence as the criterion of their worth, as on their own account of their internal feelings.”

The following character is drawn with great discrimination and spirit, and for the moral it conveys, we are glad to give it a place in our pages.—“Sir John carried me one morning to call on Lady Denham, a dowager of fashion, who had grown old in the trammels of the world. Though she seems resolved to die in the harness, yet she piques herself on being very religious, and no one inveighs against infidelity or impiety with more pointed censure.” ‘She has a granddaughter,’ said Sir John, ‘who lives with her, and whom she has trained to walk precisely in her own steps, and which she thinks is the way she should go. ‘The girl,’ added he, ‘is well-looking, and will have a handsome for-

tune, and I am persuaded that, as my friend, I could procure you a good reception.’

“We were shewn into her dressing-room, where we found her with a book lying open before her. From a glance which I caught of the large black letter, I saw it was a *Week's Preparation*. This book, it seems, constantly lay open before her from breakfast till dinner, at this season. It was Passion week. But as this is the room in which she sees all her morning visitors, to none of whom she is ever denied, even at this period of retreat, she could only pick up momentary snatches of reading in the short intervals between one person going out and another coming in. Miss Denham sat by, painting flowers.

“Sir John asked her, If she would go and dine in a family way with lady Belfield. She drew up, looked grave, and said, with much solemnity, That she should never think of going abroad at this holy season. Sir John said, ‘as we have neither cards nor company, I thought you might as well have eaten your chicken in my house as in your own.’ But though she thought it a sin to dine with a sober family, she made herself amends for the sacrifice, by letting us see that her heart was brimful of the world, pressed down, and running over. She indemnified herself for her abstinence from its diversions, by indulging in the only pleasure which she thought compatible with the sanctity of the season—uncharitable gossip, and unbounded calumny. She should not touch a card, but she played over to Sir John the whole game of the preceding Saturday night; told him by what a shameful inattention her partner had lost the odd trick; and that she should not have been beaten after all, had not her adversary, she verily believed, contrived to look over her hand.

“Sir John seized the only minute in which we were alone, to ask her to add a guinea to a little sum he was collecting for a poor tradesman with a large family, who had been burnt out a few nights ago. ‘His wife,’ added he, ‘was your favourite maid Dixon, and both are deserving people.’—‘Ah, poor Dixon! She was always unlucky,’ replied the lady. ‘How could they be so careless? Surely they might have put the fire out sooner. They should not have let it get a-head. I wonder people are not more active.’—‘It is too late to inquire about that,’ said Sir John, ‘the question now is, not how their loss might have been prevented, but how it may be repaired.’ ‘I am really quite sorry,’ said she, ‘that I can give you nothing. I have had so many calls lately, that my charity purse is completely exhausted—and that abominable income-tax makes me quite a beggar.’

“While she was speaking, I glanced on the open leaf at—‘Charge them that are rich in this world that they be ready to give—’ and directing my eye further, it fell on—‘Be not

not deceived.—God is not mocked.' These were the awful passages which formed a part of her *Preparation*, and this was the practical use she made of them.

"A dozen persons of both sexes "had their exits and their entrances" during our stay; for the scene was so strange, and the character so new to me, that I felt unwilling to stir. Among other visitors, was Signor Squallini, a favourite opera singer, whom she patronized. Her face was lighted up with joy, at the sight of him. He brought her an admired new air in which he was preparing himself, and sung a few notes, that she might say she heard it the first. She felt all the dignity of the privilege, and extolled the air with all the phrases, cant, and rapture, of *dilettantism*.

"After this, she drew a paper from between the leaves of her still open book, which she shewed him. It contained a list of all the company she had engaged to attend his benefit. 'I will call on some others,' said she, 'to-morrow after prayers. I am sorry this is a week in which I cannot see my friends at their assemblies; but on Sunday, you know, it will be over, and I shall have my house full in the evening. Next Monday will be Easter, and I shall be at our dear Duchess's private masquerade, and then I hope to see and engage the whole world.' 'Here are ten guineas,' said she, in a half whisper to the grateful Signor, 'you may mention what I gave for my ticket, and it may set the fashion going.' She then pressed a ticket on Sir John, and another on me. He declined, saying, with a great *sang froid*, 'You know we are *Handelians*.' What excuse I made I do not well know; I only know that I saved my ten guineas with a very bad grace, but felt bound in conscience to add them to that I had before subscribed to poor Dixon.

"Hitherto I had never seen the gnat-strainer, and the camel-swallower, so strikingly exemplified. And it is observable how forcibly the truth of Scripture is often illustrated by those who live in the boldest opposition to it. If you have any doubt while you are reading, go into the world, and your belief will be confirmed.

"As we took our leave she followed us to the door. I hoped it was with the guinea for the fire; but she only whispered Sir John, though he did not go himself, to prevail on such and such ladies to go to Squallini's benefit. 'Pray do,' said she, 'it will be charity. Poor fellow! he is sadly out at elbows; he has a liberal spirit, and can hardly make his large income do.'

"When we got into the street, we admired the splendid chariot and laced liveries of this indigent professor, for whom our charity had been just solicited, and whose liberal spirit, my friend assured me, consisted in sumptuous living, and indulgence of every fashionable vice."

We shall conclude our extracts from this work, with what may be considered as Miss

MOORE's defence of herself and the party to whom she belongs. "I have sometimes amused myself (says Mr. Stanley) with making a collection of certain things, which are now considered and held up by a pretty large class of men, as an infallible symptom of methodism. Those which at present occur to my recollection are as follows. Going to church in the afternoon, maintaining family-prayers, not travelling nor giving great dinners or other entertainments on Sundays, rejoicing in the abolition of the slave trade, promoting religious instruction of the poor at home, subscribing to the Bible Society, and contributing to establish Christianity abroad. These, though the man attend no eccentric clergyman, hold no one enthusiastic doctrine, associate with no fanatic, is sober in his own conversation, consistent in his practice, correct in his whole deportment, will infallibly fix on him the charge of methodism. Any one of these will excite suspicion, but all united will not fail absolutely to stigmatize him. The most devoted attachment to the establishment will avail him nothing, if not accompanied with a fiery intolerance towards all who differ. Without intolerance, his charity is construed into unsoundness, and his candour into disaffection. He is accused with assimilating with the principles of every weak brother whom, though his judgment compels him to blame, his candour forbids him to calumniate. Saint and hypocrite are now, in the scoffer's lexicon, become convertible terms; the last being always implied where the first is sneeringly used."

Miss MOORE's novel, as might have been expected, has given rise to some imitations, such as "*Celia in Search of a Husband*," &c. &c. but like the generality of imitations, they are very much inferior to the original.

MISS OWEN's "*Woman, or Ida of Athens*," and Mr. CUMBERLAND's "*John de Lancaster*," may be mentioned among the novels of note published in the last six months; they are, however, so unequal to some former productions of the same writers, that the sooner they are forgotten the better.

Some expectation was raised in the public mind from the "*Batchelor*" of Mr. MOORE, better known by the name of *Anacreon MOORE*; but it would be difficult, even amid the mass of modern publications, to point out one so destitute of every qualification to render it worthy of notice.

FINE ARTS.

The last half year has been more than usually fruitful in publications connected with the Fine Arts. Under this class, we prefer arranging the "*Elements of Art; a Poem, in Six Cantos, with Notes and a Preface; including Strictures on the*"

the State of the Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste." By MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, R. A. The beauty, polish, and energy, of Mr. Shee's muse, already so well known to the public, by his former poems, modestly called "*Rhymes on Art*," is here exerted *con amore* in a heavenly cause. The notes which accompany the verses, are vigorous, original, and, in some places, most piquantly seasoned with the true salt of satire, delicately tempered with good humour and gentlemanly language. Though occasionally severe, he never degenerates into vulgarity or abuse. We shall present our readers with the following analysis of his poem. After a preface of considerable humour and vivacity, in which he has considered the present state of the Fine Arts, Criticism, Patronage, and Public Taste, which subjects, he has discussed more at large in his notes; he modestly acknowledges, that "though not a regular trader, he hopes he will not be found to have gone much out of his course; and in taking leave of a service, in which he is conscious he must appear as

"A lounging landsman, awkward at the oar," he shall think himself fortunate if his goods be not condemned as contraband of taste, and his owners should be no losers by their speculation."—To continue the simile, Mr. Shee has not only proved himself to be a fair trader, but has furnished his customers with excellent goods, and his lading corresponds honestly with his invoice and former samples. The first canto commences with an allusion to his former publication;—an invocation to Taste, as the presiding power that directs the operation of the poet and the painter;—contrarieties of taste;—the student cautioned to beware of the opinions of those who recommend extremes of art, and such like important didactics. The second canto enumerates the subservient studies necessary to the formation of a painter;—the comprehensive character of painting, as including and commanding all the departments of taste;—origin of Grecian elegance in sculpture;—description of their most beautiful statues;—address to the spirit of ancient Greece, &c. &c. The third canto is appropriated to the student's review of his progress;—cautioned not to be too sanguine, or to presume too much on premature talents;—some excellent exhortations;—the history of the different schools, and character of their greatest supporters. The fourth canto recom-

mends the student to visit the schools of Italy;—alludes to a few of the old masters who were most conspicuous for their general knowledge, and to Sir Joshua Reynolds, as a more modern illustration of the advantages of a highly-cultivated mind in an artist;—and, a pathetic allusion to his loss of sight and death. The fifth canto refers to the discourses of Reynolds, and the lectures of Fuseli and Opie;—points out some of those defects in painting, which operate to countenance the critic, in his contempt for modern art;—satirises the triflers in taste;—affectation of travelled artists;—the process hunters of the palette;—enumerates and cautions the student to avoid extremes, and other faults. In the sixth and last canto, he acknowledges the difficulty of avoiding extremes in art;—advantages resulting from the candid opinion of friends, and even the severity of foes;—weakness of allowing ourselves to be irritated by the malevolence of criticism;—apostrophises public judgment as the final and impartial tribunal of taste;—the student counselled to beware of aiming at premature reputation;—warned not to disgrace the character of an artist by the low passions of envy;—alludes to the various glories of Britain, her sages, heroes, and bards;—expresses his hope that Britain will not allow herself to be surpassed in the pacific glories of the arts, &c. &c. This analysis is not a tithe of the important subjects treated in this poem, they are selected at random and intended to exhibit a sketch of some of the principal features. The following extracts are given, as specimens of the style and powers of versification of

"This truant from the pencil to the pen."

Of his didactic style, this is a faint specimen, in which the poet recommends the pencil and the portcrayon as correctives of each other:

"Ply then, the bright portcrayon, till you find

Correctness with facility combin'd;
Till the firm Outline flows at your command,

And forms become familiar to your hand.
Nor idly fear, should youthful ardour fire,
To seize the palette, and in oil aspire.

The pencil plunge in Nature's richest dyes,
And glowing bid the gay creation rise.
Design, the grammar of the Muse, may claim

High rank amidst the rudiments of Fame;
But still the pencil plays the nobler part,
For painting is the language of your art."

Canto 1, v. 317 to 338.

The

The study of Architecture, so much neglected as a study accessory to painting, here finds an able advocate in its application to painting, and utility as a source of dignified and appropriate ornament:

"Nor deems the Muse mispent the studious hour
Devoted to her stately sister's power:
Supplies of ornament and use she brings
Proud fanes for gods, and palaces for kings:
To noblest acts a suited scene provides,
And o'er the back ground's gorgeous stores
presides.
When Taste unfolds the landscape, by her aid,
The temple dignifies the rural shade;
Majestic ruins rise on canvas plains,
To prove her splendours in their proud remains;
Athens new glories from her hand derives,
And Rome in marble majesty revives.
Their heads in clouds memorial columns hide,
And heroes 'neath triumphant arches ride.

Canto 2, v. 89 to 102.

The address to the Spirit of ancient Greece, with which the second canto finishes, expressive of the advantages which the modern world has derived from her genius, illustrative of the lessons which we have drawn from her wisdom; the refinement we owe to her taste, and the examples which she has left us in her virtues, is one of the finest specimens of the sublime in modern poetry; the whole is too long for insertion; but the apostrophe at the commencement contains such a true picture of this majestic spirit that it needs no apology for detaching it from its parent stock.

"Hail, awful shade! that o'er the mould-
ring urn
Of thy departed greatness lov'st to mourn;
Deploring deep the waste, where once unfurled
Thy ensigns glitter'd o'er a wond'ring world;
Spirit of Ancient Greece! whose form sublime,
Gigantic striding, walks the waves of Time."

We are sorry that our limits oblige us to close this interesting book: we shall however make one more extract, of the character of Raphael, from the list of the worthies of the Roman school.

"Swift as the comet cleaves the ethereal way,
As bright his lustre, and as brief his day,
Urbino rising to the raptured eye,
Appeared, and blazed, and vanished from the sky.
Monarch of art! in whose august domains,
Colleague with Genius, soundest Judgment reigns;

Simplicity prevails without pretence,
And Fancy sports within the bounds of Sense.
By Nature's hand with liberal bounty grac'd,
And proudly fashion'd for the throne of Taste,

Before his age he sprang to painting's prime,
And forc'd his tardy fruits from ripening Time.

'Twas his to choose the nobler end of Art,
And charm the eye, subservient to the heart;
To strike the chords of sentiment—to trace
The form of dignity—the flow of grace;
The Passion's Protean empire to controul,
And wield Expression's sceptre o'er the soul.
Whate'er of life he touch'd, of youth or age,
The pious Saint, or philosophic Sage;
Whether, impressive in the bold design,
The rapt Apostle pour the word divine;
Or bright on Tabor's summit to the skies
The God in full transfigured glory rise:—
Whate'er the cast of character, his hand
Has all the moulds of Genius at command,
To Nature true, can each strong trait impart,
And stamp with Taste the sterling ore of Art.

Canto 3, v. 169 to 196.

In short, we know not which to commend, the ease and flow of his versification, the satirical vein of pleasantry with which he has lashed some of the most prevalent vices of art, or the depth, learning, and penetration, of the notes. It is a book that no painter should be, and no man of taste would be, without.

In a "*Treatise of the Properties of Arches, and their Abutment Piers, containing Propositions for describing Geometrically the Catenaria, and the Extras of all Curves, so that their several Parts and their Piers may equilibrate; also concerning Bridges, and the Flying Buttresses of Cathedrals,*" by SAMUEL WARE, Architect, we find much information. Mr. Ware has investigated the subject with considerable penetration, and ably discussed this important branch of civil architecture. He has very properly commenced with a table of introductory definitions and remarks, illustrated by plates, by which method he has rendered his book self-interpreting, and prevents any misunderstanding of technical terms. He has added, as illustrations of the positions he has taken, and which he ably supports, sections of Trinity Church, Ely; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; Westminster Abbey; Salisbury, Ely, Lincoln, York, and Peterborough Cathedrals. The principal novelty in this work is a discovery of some importance; a simple mode of describing the catenaria geometrically; which difficulty Mr. Ware has surmounted,

after

after much thought and labour, and at a considerable expense of time. The proposition cannot be described without an engraving; we therefore refer our readers to the work, which receives much additional value from the reference to existing buildings, which is a plain and effectual mode of establishing the truth of what he has advanced. It forms a considerable addition to our stock of mathematical knowledge, and forms an excellent practical work for the architect and civil engineer.

We gladly perceive the "ARTIST" renewing his labours; the 1st part of the new series has just made its appearance, consisting of seven numbers. In which form (3 parts) it will be this year published, instead of its former, 21 numbers. Its design and tendency is best explained by its title, "*The Artist, a Series of Essays on Science and Art. Written by Men of eminent professional Abilities, on Topics relative to their respective Studies, and by other Persons peculiarly conversant with those Subjects.*" Edited by PRINCE HOARE. In the introductory numbers, he informs his reader "that of the little circle which originally composed his corps," (himself, Messrs. Northcote, Hoppner, Cumberland, Cavallo, West, Shee, Boaden, Hope, Flaxman, Carlisle, Pye, Soane, Holcroft, Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, and Dr. Jenner;) "and in the short space of time that has been passed since he first appeared before you, two of those (the ingenious and much lamented Opie, and the no less regretted Holcroft,) who were either most immediately active, or most deeply interested in his progress, have been taken away by the dispensation of Providence." The contributors to this part are, first, the Editor on the various offices of painting, which he defines as follows:—

1st. The Representation of Nature, or of obvious visible Forms.

2d. The Expression of the Habits and Affections of the Mind.

3d. The Exhibition of Historical Events by the Representation of Facts.

4th. A mixed Representation of History, either by circumstances or fiction.

5th. The Expression of Poetic Imagery.

The four first of these he has discussed with much ability in the present part, and promises the fifth office of painting in the expression of poetical imagery, shall be considered in a future number.

The second number is filled with a pleasantly humorous account of the origin of the Fine Arts, by Mr. Cumber-

land, who ridicules the fondness for dirty antiques, armless trunks, emperors without noses, and gladiators without legs—those amateurs and virtuosi who admire antiques only for their antiquity. "I wonder" says Mr. C. "that they do not run counter to the canons, and marry their grand-mothers. Happy is the painter, who has a smoaky chimney; for by how much bacon is better than fresh pork, by so much is a dirty canvas superior to a clean one." The third number begins with the Editor's consideration, analysis, and somewhat of a review of a letter from Mr. Elmes, on *Monumental Records*, who in it forcibly condemns the apathy of the present age to the memory of our illustrious countryman Sir Christopher Wren. A paper on the three principal methods of mental improvement, *Analysis, Analogy, and Arrangement*, from an unacknowledged contributor, whose "highly sensitive mind, (the Editor delicately hints,) is since unhappily estranged from that order of which it so strongly felt the beauty." Mr. West's excellent letter, with some slight alterations and additions by himself, to the Committee of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, and which should be in the hands of every lover of British art; with some reflections on the value of the possession of Lord Elgin's exquisite collection of Greek marbles, by the Editor; occupy the fifth number: and a paper on Uniformity of Character of Nature, by Mr. Cavallo, the sixth. The seventh contains an extraordinary paper by Mr. Northcote, called the history of a "*Slighted Beauty*," in which, in a kind of romantic allegory, he personifies and describes Painting. At the beginning of the life of this "*Slighted Beauty*," we are informed "she is not yet quite dead, and therefore may be recovered and restored to her friends." The fictitious narrator says, "I have therefore related her case in the manner of a narrative, from the time of her birth, to the moment I was sitting by her bed-side, where she was confined by a sad cold, caught, I believe, by wearing wet shoes." The narrative is divided into a sort of chapters, or paragraphs, headed as follows:—

1st. Of the Education and personal Perfections of our Heroine; and she became the adopted Daughter of a Sovereign Prince.

2d. How our Heroine grew tired of her Father's Court, and how she set out on her Travels to see the World.

3d. How

3d. How the beautiful Wanderer became so well pleased with travelling, that she *would* go on with it; also of the frothy advice that was given her by her old Duenna, who *would not* go on with her.

4th. How the Beauty contrived her Travels, and how the Author cannot tell whither, but supposes it was to England; and of the strange Adventures she met with there—which are related in an admirable strain of burlesque pomposity, and will be continued in the next part; which, from the entertainment and substantial information contained in the present, and former series, we anxiously await.

The next work that we shall notice, is "*An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrate the Rise and Progress of the Gothic Architecture of Europe.*" By the late Rev. G. D. WHITTINGTON, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The premature death of the very young author of this work (before he had completed his 26th year) is one of those affecting circumstances, that happen occasionally in the circle of almost every one's acquaintance; and is feelingly lamented by his noble editor (the Earl of Aberdeen), in a well-written preface. From this it appears, that the Gothic edifices of France had been his peculiar study, in the course of an extensive journey in that empire, made in the years 1802 and 1803, with his noble friend; during which he examined with minute attention the chief remains of early Christian buildings in those countries.—He appears to have cultivated a knowledge of this style of architecture, previous to his leaving England, and to have taken much pains in the arrangement and digestion of his materials. His first project for this work was to have been divided into three parts, of which he lived to finish but two, which form the bulk of the present volume. He combats the peculiarities of Walpole's opinion of the origin of Gothic architecture with much success; and differs so completely in his opinions, of the original country of this species of architecture, with that able antiquary, Britton, in his nomenclature of English architecture, and so pointedly alludes to what he conceives to be his errors therein, that we shall extract the passage, hoping that it may attract the attention of some able judges to ascertain the facts, and settle the point now at issue between Messrs. Britton and

Whittington. He says, after describing the cathedral at Amiens, the magnificent windows of which were projected and begun 1220, "I think we must be brought to this inevitable conclusion, that the French had advanced from the original simplicity of this Gothic style to the succeeding richness, at a time when the former alone was known in this country."

"I have been induced to enter more largely into this subject, as I perceive a disposition among antiquaries to consider the question, concerning the origin of the Gothic style, as already nearly settled, which I am fully convinced is by no means the case."

The work certainly opens a new field of observation to the admirers of Gothic architecture; is written in an easy, unaffected style; is full of able research; and exhibits marks of profound thinking, however it may militate against received opinions of English antiquaries. The frontispiece (the cathedral of Rheims) is elegantly engraved by Le Keux, in a correct, clear, and good style.

The works of the celebrated historical painter, Barry; Hayley's *Life of Romney*; and Mr. Salt's *Views*, to accompany Lord Valentia's *Travels*—from their very recent appearance, and importance of their contents, are postponed to our next half-yearly Retrospect.

MILITARY, MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, &c.

This country is remarkably deficient in military literature. There are but few books on the subject of war taken up in a scientific way, and still fewer that can be depended on. Hence our best officers have recourse to Polybius, and Cæsar's Commentaries. These, notwithstanding the lapse of so many centuries, afford information that is deemed of great importance to them in their profession. We are acquainted with officers who for half a century have served their country in all quarters of the globe, with distinguished reputation, and who have declared that the authors just cited, were ever their companions in the sieges which they undertook or sustained, and in the battles which they fought and won.—Without invalidating the authority of ancient historians and military commanders, we may recommend to our reader's notice

"*Essays on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War, including the Duties of Officers on Actual Service, and the Principles of Modern Tactics,*" in 3 vols. 8vo. by the Editor of the *Military Mentor*. These Essays are chiefly translated from

from the French and German writers, and will be found extremely useful to the military student, who is desirous of an ample acquaintance with the science in which he has embarked. Many of the descriptions are highly interesting to general readers, who aim at possessing that kind of knowledge, which will enable them to follow, in their closet, the contending European armies, in this most important epoch of our history. In proof of this assertion, we might refer to very many parts of these volumes. But we prefer giving a sketch of the Essay founded on this Enquiry:—"Should generals in chief be young men?" In favour of the affirmative side of the question, we are referred to the supposition, that bodily strength constitutes the most indispensable quality of a warrior: and to history, for a variety of striking examples, in which the most brilliant exploits have been performed in early life. "Alexander was not thirty years old, when he conquered half the globe, known in his time; the conqueror of Carthage had not completed his twenty-fourth year; the great Condé was still younger, when he obtained the most glorious of his victories; and in our own time, we have seen very young generals defeat the most celebrated warriors in Europe. We have seen our countryman, General Wolfe, storm the heights of Quebec, and fall gloriously in the midst of victory." Enumerating many other circumstances in behalf of this opinion, the author adds: "Occurrences no doubt may happen, where the example of the commanding general proves decisive; but these are few, and to set the example in such cases is by no means an exclusive privilege of youth.

The author next proceeds to point out the qualifications of a great general, and concludes, that in almost all cases, aged and experienced officers, and not young men, should be placed at the head of an army.

Another military work lately published, is entitled, "*Construction of several Systems of Fortifications, for the Use of the Royal Military Academy*," by J. LANDMANN, Professor of Fortifications and Artillery, with 26 folio plates in a separate volume. This work is drawn up chiefly from Vauban and others, whose systems are given with sufficient accuracy in the plates, and which are pretty fully explained in the corresponding letter-press. The talents of the professor

are well known, and the situation which he fills may lead us to expect from him hereafter a more general treatise on this subject, which we shall be happy to introduce to the notice of our readers.

"*Mathematics simplified and practically illustrated, by the Adoption of principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life*," &c. &c. by Captain THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

This is a fascinating title; but, as we have long since learned that there is "no royal road to geometry," we suspected that more was promised in the title-page, of which we have copied only a part, than the perusal of the volume would justify. Our expectations were of course very moderate, yet these have been grievously disappointed. The author has been led into sad mistakes, which shew that he is ill qualified to instruct young persons in mathematics. We do not object to any laudable attempt to simplify the principles of science; but those who make the experiment should take care that they strictly adhere to the truth; that, under the pretence of making a subject easy, they do not, in fact, abandon their pupils to error. We suspect Captain Williamson has not been of late in the habit of recalling his own mathematical knowledge, for we would impute some gross slips to forgetfulness, rather than to ignorance.—The plates, if such they can be called, are wretched scrawls, that would disgrace the school-boy of the very lowest form.

"*Problems in some of the higher Branches of Algebra*," These are not intended for novices in the analytical art: they require a considerable share of knowledge in order to appreciate their value and importance. They have unquestionably afforded amusement to the author, and will probably excite the industry and ingenuity of those readers who are desirous of following him in the track which he has beaten out for himself.

"*A Grammar of Geometry; containing an easy Exhibition of the Practice of that Art; serving as an Introduction to Euclid, and to the practical Mathematics*," by J. SMITH, L. L. D.

The Introduction to this little work contains an account of the uses of a common case of mathematical instruments, by the help of which, and Dr. Smith's Grammar, he may be initiated into the elementary principles of practical geometry. "The student," says the Doctor,

Doctor, "either provided with a case of instruments, or with a scale, and plane compasses only, is requested to learn the definitions out of book, and to construct all the problems throughout from scales of different extent; and always, from step to step, agreeably to the directions given under each problem. By such easy and amusing exercise he will become capable of reading Euclid, or of entering upon the study of fortification, navigation, astronomy, &c. without the least perplexity; and should he even limit his pursuit to the pages of this little work, the compiler hopes that the pupil will have acquired such habits of correctness and ingenuity, as will be of continual use to him in any department of life."

"*The System of the World*," by P. S. LAPLACE, Member of the National Institute of France. Translated from the French by J. POND, F. R. S.

The name of Laplace has long been celebrated among men of science. No man has written more profoundly on the subjects of astronomy, or obtained a more solid reputation as a mathematician, as one who knows well how to apply the most abstract principles of science to practical utility. In the work before us we have the result of his deep speculations in a popular form, adapted in general to the comprehension of all persons who have been accustomed to think and reason on this most sublime of the sciences. After carefully examining the work, we scruple not to recommend it to the attention of our readers: some parts of the fourth book may be considered rather abstruse, but the subject is simplified as much as possible; and those who take pains to understand it will admit that the time and labours expended on it, have not been thrown away. The first volume treats "of the *apparent and real* Motions of the Celestial Bodies," and "of the Laws of Motion." The second explains "the Theory of Gravitation," and concludes with an "Abridged History of Astronomy." Our readers will be glad to see a short extract or two, by which the style and manner of Laplace, and the fidelity of his translator, will be fairly exhibited. In ascertaining the distance and magnitude of Jupiter it is observed:

"Direct observation, or the known motion of the sun, gives the position of the earth as seen from its centre. Thus, imagining a triangle formed by the right lines which join the centres of the sun,

the earth, and Jupiter, we have in this triangle the angle of the sun, observation will give that of the earth, and we shall get at the instant of the middle of the eclipse the rectilinear distance from Jupiter to the earth and to the sun, in parts of the distance from the sun to the earth.

"It is found by these means that Jupiter is at least five times farther from us than the sun, when its apparent diameter is $120''$.* The diameter of the earth at the same distance would not subtend an angle of $11''$;† the volume of Jupiter is therefore at least a thousand times greater than that of the earth.

"The apparent diameters of these satellites being insensible, their magnitudes cannot be exactly measured. The attempt has been made to appreciate it by the time they take to penetrate the shadow of the planet; but there is a great discordance in the observations which have been made to ascertain this circumstance. This arises from the various powers of telescopes, the different degrees of perfection in the sight of the observer, the state of the atmosphere, the altitude of the satellites above the horizon, their apparent distance from Jupiter, and the change of the hemisphere presented to us. The comparative brightness of the satellites is independent of the four first causes, which only alter their proportional light, and ought therefore to afford information concerning the rotatory motion of these bodies. Dr. Herschel, who is occupied in this delicate investigation, has observed that they surpass each other alternately in brilliance, a circumstance that enables us to judge of their respective light. The relation of the maximum and minimum of their light with their mutual positions, has persuaded him that they revolve upon themselves like a moon in the period equal to the duration of their revolution round Jupiter."

Laplace has given the name URANUS to the planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, and which hitherto has generally been denominated after the discoverer, "The Herschel:" we cannot approve of the change, and we wish the translator had resisted the innovation: we shall give the author's account of this planet:

"Of *Uranus and his Satellites*.—The five planets that we have hitherto considered have been known from the most

* $38''$ 3.

† $3''$ 5.

remote

remote antiquity. The planet Uranus had escaped the observation of ancient astronomers from its minuteness. Flamsteed at the end of the last century, and Mayer and Le Monnier in this, had observed it as a small star. But it was not till 1781 that Dr. Herschel discovered its motion, and soon after, by following this star carefully, it has been ascertained to be a true planet. Like Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, Uranus moves from west to east round the earth. The duration of its sidereal revolution is 30689^d.^{*} Its motion, which is nearly in the plane of the ecliptic, begins to be retrograde when, previous to the opposition, the planet is †115° distant from the sun. It ceases to be retrograde when, after the opposition, the planet in its approach to the sun is only 115° distant from it. The duration of its retrogradation is about 151 days, and its arc of retrogradation, ‡4 degrees. If the distance of Uranus were to be estimated by the slowness of its motion, it should be on the confines of the planetary system. Its apparent diameter is very small, and hardly amounts to 12'. § Dr. Herschel, by means of a very powerful telescope, has discovered six satellites moving round this planet, in orbits almost circular and nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic."

Sir Isaac Newton, Maclaurin, and others of our countrymen, have thought with Aristotle, "That to treat of the world without saying any thing of its author would be impious," because we meet with nothing more frequently and constantly in nature, than the traces of an all-governing Deity. "And the philosopher," says the learned and truly excellent Maclaurin, "who overlooks these, contenting himself with the appearances of the material universe only, and the mechanical laws of motion, neglects what is most excellent, and prefers what is imperfect to what is supremely perfect, finitude to infinity, what is narrow and weak, to what is unlimited and almighty, and what is perishing to what endures for ever." Laplace does not go so far as the great English astronomers, in demonstrating the certainty of a superintending and infinitely intelligent Being, whom we call God, but he gives the most decisive reasons to prove, that the system of the world could not have been the result of chance. Speaking of the sun, he says, "This luminary not only

acts by its attraction upon all these globes, the planets and comets, and compels them to move around him, but imparts to them both light and heat; his benign influence gives birth to the animals and plants which cover the surface of the earth, and analogy induces us to believe, that it produces similar effects on the planets; for, it is not natural to suppose that matter, of which we see the fecundity, developes itself in such various ways, should be sterile upon a planet so large as Jupiter, which, like the earth, has its days, its nights, and its years, and on which observation discovers changes that indicate very active forces. Man, formed for the temperature which he enjoys upon the earth, could not, according to all appearance, live upon the other planets; but ought there not to be a diversity of organization suited to the various temperatures of the globes of this universe? If the difference of elements and climates alone, causes such variety in the productions of the earth, how infinitely diversified must be the productions of the planets and their satellites? The most active imagination cannot form any just idea of them, but still their existence is extremely probable.

"However arbitrary the system of the planets may be, there exist between them some very remarkable relations, which may throw light on their origin; considering them with attention, we are astonished to see all the planets move round the sun from west to east, and nearly in the same plane, all the satellites moving round their respective planets in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane with the planets. Lastly, the sun, the planets, and those satellites in which a motion of rotation has been observed, turn on their own axis, in the same direction, and nearly in the same plane as their motion of projection.

"A phenomenon so extraordinary, is not the effect of chance; it indicates an universal cause, which has determined all these motions."

In reference to the future progress of astronomy, and the sublimity of the science, he observes, "There still remain numerous discoveries to be made in our own system. The planet Uranus and its satellites, but lately known to us, leave room to suspect the existence of other planets, hitherto unobserved. We cannot yet determine the rotatory motion, or the flattening of many of the planets, and

* 847 29^d.

† 3^d 36["]

+ 103° 30.

§ 3["] 8.

and the greatest part of their satellites. We know not, with sufficient precision, the density of all these bodies. The theory of their motions is a series of approximations, whose convergence depends, at the same time, on the perfection of our instruments, and the progress of analysis, and which must, by these means, daily acquire new degrees of correctness. By accurate and repeated measurement, the inequalities in the figure of the earth, and the variation of weight on its surface, will be determined. The return of comets already observed, new comets which will appear, the appearance of those, which, moving in hyperbolic orbits, can wander from system to system, the disturbance all those stars experience, and which, at the approach of a large planet, may entirely change their orbits, as is conjectured, happened by the action of Jupiter on the comet of 1770; the accidents, that the proximity, and even the shock of these bodies, may occasion in the planets, and in the satellites; in a word, the changes which the motions of the solar system experience, with respect to the stars; such are the principal objects which the system presents to astronomical researches, and future geome-
tricians.

“Contemplated as one grand whole, astronomy is the most beautiful monument of the human mind; the noblest record of its intelligence. Seduced by the illusions of the senses, and of self-love, man considered himself, for a long time, as the centre of the motion of the celestial bodies, and his pride was justly punished by the vain terrors they inspired. The labour of many ages has at length withdrawn the veil which covered the system. Man appears, upon a small planet, almost imperceptible in the vast extent of the solar system, itself only an insensible point in the immensity of space. The sublime results to which this discovery has led, may console him for the limited place assigned him in the universe. Let us carefully preserve, and even augment, the number of these sublime discoveries, which form the delight of thinking beings.

“They have rendered important services to navigation and astronomy; but their great benefit has been the having dissipated the alarms occasioned by extraordinary celestial phenomena, and destroyed the errors springing from the ignorance of our true relation with nature; errors so much the more fatal, as social

order can only rest on the basis of these relations. Truth, Justice—these are its immutable laws. Far from us be the dangerous maxim, that it is sometimes useful to mislead, to deceive, and enslave mankind, to insure their happiness. Cruel experience has at all times proved, that with impunity these sacred laws can never be infringed.”

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The ninth volume of “*Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels*,” has recently appeared, and well sustains the reputation acquired by the preceding volumes of that collection. The present volume contains, *Travels in Spain: containing a new, accurate, and comprehensive View of the State of that Country, down to the year 1806*, by J. F. BOURGOING, formerly French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Member of the National Institute, &c. &c. The translator, who appears to have executed his part with diligence and taste, tells us in his advertisement, that “the work of M. BOURGOING was first known to the public about twenty years ago, at which period it was considered the most accurate account that had appeared of that interesting country. In France, it met with considerable success; and in the course of time passed through three editions, each of which received corrections, and emendations, from the author. The political events, however, which have lately occurred, suggested the propriety of a still more enlarged re-publication; and as the author had the advantage of continuing his observations, by a residence for several years, at various times, in the country which he describes, the present edition will be found to contain a correct and authentic View of Modern Spain, under which title, the original is now published.

“M. Bourgoing lays much claim to justice and impartiality, in his descriptions, in consequence of his long intercourse with every class of inhabitants; and having studied their language and manners, with great attention. We find, indeed, that even before the appearance of his first work, relative to this country, in the year 1789, he had resided in it upwards of eight years, since which, he has been twice dispatched on important missions. He has, therefore, had ample opportunity to rectify his former errors; and to improve the present edition, by the insertion of numerous facts, not contained in those
which

which have preceded it, in short, he considers that his work is now a complete picture of the country to which it relates; while that of a traveller who passes hastily along, can at any time be nothing more than a sketch."

The other part of this ninth volume consists of *Travels from Paris through Switzerland and Italy, in the years 1801 and 1802; with Sketches of the Manners and Characters of the respective Inhabitants; by a NATIVE of PENNSYLVANIA.* These travelling sketches are in form of letters, and are sprightly and amusing. The author appears a man of good sense and observation; and his remarks on the interesting countries he visited, will be read with pleasure and instruction.

In his *Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden, during the Years 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808*, Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER has presented the public with an equally elegant and pleasing performance. He premises that these volumes are not "the studied work of an author bringing forward deep researches, valuable discoveries, and consequential observations; but the familiar correspondence of a friend noticing the manners of the people with whom he associates, their fashions, their amusements, the sentiments of the day; and mingling with these a few occurrences happening to himself, and the reflections to which they gave rise." We may truly add, that the quantity of new information and interesting anecdotes, interspersed in this work, cannot fail to gratify all those whose leisure or circumstances allow them to peruse or purchase it.

The author embarked in August 1805, in a vessel bound to Cronstadt, and touched at Elsineur; where he explored the spot on which the residence and garden of the Danish prince Hamlet are said to have stood, and which still bears his name. This furnishes occasion for a digression of considerable length, relative to the history of a personage on whom the pen of Shakspeare has conferred such celebrity. Passing over the details relative to the principal buildings and monuments of art in the Russian capital, as well as the ceremonies of the Greek church, we shall confine our notice to a few extracts from the author's delineations of the manners of the Russians, many of which strikingly demonstrate how little they can yet lay claim to the character of a civilized nation.

"Owing to the peculiar constitution of this empire, the arts and sciences are in general but secondary objects in the

minds of the natives. The nobles deem no profession honourable but that of arms. Ambition would be thought to stoop, if it sought any celebrity from excelling by the chisel, the pencil, or the pen. Hence the finest talents among the high-born, are never directed to any of these points.—No fame accrues from classical endowments. The study of the arts and sciences is left to slaves, or at best to slaves made free: and they, unhappy men, from being descended from that condemned race, can never, by any exertions of their own, or by the conclusive appeal of appropriate actions assert the inherent nobility of the heavenly-gifted mind. Slavery is a taint that can never be erased, and thus the generous ambition of genius is cankered at the very root.

"The domestics in every family being slaves, they as much belong to their lord, as the chairs and tables of the house, and are in general treated too much like mere pieces of furniture. While they do their duty, it is well; they are quietly used according to their appropriate service; but as fellow-creatures they are seldom considered. Should they transgress, they are taught better by a *manège*, something like that our countrymen exercise on the backs of their asses."

We should scarcely have expected to meet in Europe, with a practice so grossly indelicate as the author witnessed at Mosco, and which he describes in the following terms:—

"According to my promise I shall give you a description of the baths of Mosco; and as they are not at all like those of Diana, you need not fear any share in Actæon's fate, for daring to peep at the robeless goddesses. Having dined in the neighbourhood of the scene, after dinner I took my course, accompanied by a friend as curious as myself, along the banks of the river which flows through the summer-garden. The spirit of investigation led us to the foot of the hospital, where we found a couple of baths for the reception of the bathers. These purifying reservoirs being the hot baths, consisted of low wooden buildings, with small openings in their sides, whence issued a thick muddy stream, flowing from the first washings of the natives, and in which they still laved their grease-incrusted bodies, as they sallied forth to enjoy the cooling waves of the river. As we approached these cleansing elevations, we beheld the waters that rolled from under their foundations, filled with naked persons of both sexes,

sexes, who waded or swam out from the bath in great numbers, without any consideration of delicacy or decency. From motives of gallantry we posted ourselves opposite the ladies, the better to observe the grace and nymph-like beauty of their groupes. To say they did not blush would be to belie them; for certainly their skins were of the brightest pink: but it was a spontaneous glow, not the sensitive flush of shame, for they look around with all the *sang-froid* of females fully apparelled. And in this Eve-ish state, with a wooden pail in one hand, and a huge bunch of umbrageous birch twigs in the other, they descended the steps into the river. This vernal collection was a very convenient substitute for the fig-leaves of Paradise, but that ancient and primitive use was not the only one to which it was appropriated. Being of the size and shape of a broom, it was intended for the more coercive exercise of creating, while in the warm vapor, a rapid perspiration from the pores, by a sort of Sancho-like flagellation on the hide of the fair our foul bather. As soon as any of these nymphs lost sight of her lower extremities in the stream, she instantly applied herself with no small degree of vigor to pour cold water on the top of her head, by the help of the wooden utensil she had carried with her into the river; the refreshing and bracing torrents thus streaming over her smoking person, soon brought it to a more delicate tint than the boiling hue with which she had issued from the stream.

"Picture to yourself nearly a hundred naked Naiads, flapping, splashing, and sporting in the wave with all the grace of a shoal of porpoises. No idea of exposure ever crossed their minds, no thought of shame ever flushed their cheeks; but floundering about they enjoyed themselves with as much indifference as when standing in all their trim array, staring at the gay groupes in the summer-garden. Even on the confines of their bath, nay, in the very midst of it, lusty boors were seen filling their casks for the use of the city. So many masses of granite would have been regarded with equal attention by either party. With the women bathed many men, almost all bearded, or grinning grimly through horrible whiskers and fierce mustachios.

"I know not," continues the author, "how to account for the extraordinary and quiet exposure which these ladies

make of their persons, except we derive it from the old explanation, *use*—and that we find able to reconcile the most preposterous practices to our minds. That the indelicacy does not penetrate to their morals, is seen in their conduct. She who would not take the trouble to hide any part of her person from the observer's eye, would, a few minutes afterwards, when she was dressed, resent to the highest pitch of indignation any liberty taken with her charms."

If, however, this practice be sufficient to fill civilized readers with disgust, another custom, which demonstrates alike the deficiency of law and moral feeling, cannot but strike them with horror.

"I cannot," says Mr. Porter, "omit mentioning a strange custom which they have among them; one very repugnant to nature and to British feelings, even shocking to think on. Fathers marry their sons to some blooming girl in the village at a very early age, and then send the young men either to Mosco or St. Petersburg to seek employment; leaving their brides a few days after their marriage to the care of their parents. At the expiration of some years, when the son returns, he finds himself the nominal father of several children, the offspring of his own parent, who had deemed it a duty thus to supply the place of a husband to his young wife. This is done all over Russia, and never considered a hardship by the parties. Indeed, so far from it, the fashion continues; and when the son becomes a resident in his native village, if he have a numerous stock thus raised to him, he marries them off, sends them a packing; and then enjoys himself like a Turk, in his seraglio, among their wives."

After a residence of upwards of two years in Russia, the political rupture between that country and Great Britain, in consequence of the peace of Tilsit, occasioned Mr. Porter's return to his native country. He availed himself of this opportunity to visit Sweden. Accordingly, passing through Finland, and crossing the gulf of Bothnia, the dangers and hardships of which passage during the winter season are described in a lively manner, he proceeded to Stockholm. After inspecting the most remarkable objects presented by that capital, and making some excursions into the country, he embarked at Gottenburgh for England.

These volumes are accompanied with upwards of forty engravings, principally illustrative

illustrative of the costume of various classes of the inhabitants of the countries which the author visited, or representing the most striking edifices that offered themselves to his notice. These are coloured in imitation of drawings, and being copied from designs taken on the spot, they afford the reader nearly as correct an idea of the objects delineated, as could be acquired by actual observation.

Dr. NEALE's "*Letters from Portugal and Spain; comprising an Account of the Operations of the Armies, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Sir John Moore, from the Landing of the Troops in Mondego Bay, to the Battle of Corunna;*" display an accomplished, and superior mind, and are replete with interest. The proceedings of two British armies, by which the expectations of the country were so cruelly disappointed, are not indeed a grateful theme to the patriotic mind; but still it must be anxious to trace the causes of that disappointment, and eagerly seize any information which may tend to elucidate the subject. But exclusive of the political interest of the volume before us, its contents are valuable in many other points of view, as will appear from the correct character, which the author has himself given of them. The subjects, which have principally engaged his attention, are, he informs us, the positions and operations of the armies in Portugal and Spain; occasional descriptions of the face of both countries; which descriptions, by the way, are accompanied with twelve drawings, traits of the character of the inhabitants; and, as might be expected, remarks on various occurrences, connected with his own profession.

Dr. Neale, accompanied the brigade of General Anstruther, which landed on the Portuguese shore, only three days previous to the battle of Vimiera. Of that engagement, he gives an animated account from his own observation. It appears, that the opinion of the officers, in general, respecting the measures adopted, subsequently to that victory, very nearly corresponded with that, which was so loudly expressed by the public voice at home. It is said, (observes our author) that had Sir Arthur Wellesley been permitted to follow the tendency of his own judgment, the campaign in Portugal would, in all probability, have terminated as gloriously for the British arms, as it had commenced. It is said, to have been Sir Arthur's decided opi-

nion, that the French army might have been pursued, in its retreat, by the five brigades, on the left wing of the army; while the three brigades, on the right, ought to have been pushed on to the heights around Torres Vedras, a very strong position, and which they must have reached before Junot should come up, with the broken remains of his troops. Had this measure been adopted, Junot must either have taken another, and circuitous road to Lisbon, or he must have fought a second battle, in the defiles near Torres Vedras, which would most likely have ended in the entire destruction of his army. In this opinion, Sir Arthur Wellesley was overruled by Sir Harry Burrard, who alledged, as reasons for his dissent, the reduced state of our small body of cavalry, and the wretched condition of the artillery-horses.

Yet I must observe, that in general, the officers seem to regret, that Sir Arthur Wellesley's advice, was not followed; and every account which we have since had, respecting the miserable plight in which the French troops entered the town, after their defeat, proves the justness of the grounds upon which Sir Arthur had formed his decision.

On the conclusion of the Convention of Cintra, the author proceeded to Lisbon, and, after a short residence in that city, set off with the army, under Sir John Moore, for Spain, which he attended during the long and fatiguing march to Sabagun, as well as in the harassing and destructive retreat from that place to Corunna. For the details of these movements, and the description of the places visited by the Author, with the force which he accompanied, we must refer to the work itself, which presents a dreadful picture of the hardships sustained by our unfortunate troops, during this disastrous, and, we had almost said, inglorious campaign.

We shall terminate our notice of a work, from which we have derived no inconsiderable pleasure and information, with transcribing one of the letters which will enable the reader to form some idea of the manner and abilities of the author.

"Fearful," says he, "that you have received a false impression of the conduct of the British troops towards the Spaniards, I could wish to lay before you the real state of facts, promising that every possible allowance ought to be made for the irritation of our men's minds, produced

produced by the retreat. Indeed, during the whole campaign, they evinced as much humanity and generosity, as of bravery and heroism.

"But reciprocal ignorance of language, and diversity of religious customs and local prejudices, were perpetually interposing to frustrate the endeavours of the officers to preserve amity between the soldiery and the Spaniards. Besides, as in Galicia and the North of Spain there is more specie than real property: our soldiers were frequently incensed, at finding that the offer of a dollar would not induce a peasant to part with a morsel of rusty bacon, a few garlic sausages, or a bit of bread, which often, in fact, were not intrinsically worth one-third of the sum. On arriving on an evening at their villages, after a most fatiguing march, wet to the skin, yet expiring with thirst, these unfeeling mortals often refused, when requested by our men, to run to the adjoining fountain for a pitcher of water, or to procure a few heath-roots to make a fire. Hence frequent bickerings ensued, and sometimes a few blows, which the Spaniards generally deserved. That the breast of the British soldier is incapable of wanton cruelty, and is warmed by the best affections, I could convince you by several anecdotes; but you may judge of his character by the following:

"At the battle of Vimiera, our men who belonged to the pickets, and who had fallen down wounded, were passed over by the French in their advance, but were inhumanly stabbed by them in the limbs or trunk afterwards. How did the British behave towards them under the same circumstances? Their first act, on coming up with a wounded Frenchman, was to unsling the canteen from their shoulders, and pour a portion of its contents into his quivering lips. This happened in innumerable instances. I will then go on and ask, what such men may effect, if properly managed, and ably led on? Do you not recognize in them the real descendants of that handful of brave men, who, conducted by a Black Prince, in two succeeding summers, chased from shore to shore of their extensive realm the forefathers of the myrmidons who are now ravaging and depopulating Europe? Can you have any difficulty in believing, that our army might soon, with a little management, be made equal to that of vain-glorious France? It is already equal, and more than equal, in every thing but numbers.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 187.

Consider the facility with which, upon all occasions, we vanquished the foe, when not absolutely overpowered by numbers.

"Our battalion officers are at present, and have long been, esteemed the best in Europe. Our artillery is, at length, much superior to that of France; and inferior as our Commissariat must always be to that of a continental army, yet, with a little attention, it might soon be rendered nearly as effective. As to the French Generals of the present day, they are mostly ignorant and uneducated men, and in every respect inferior to the Generals of the English army. How then, you will naturally ask, has it happened, that they have over-run the greater part of Europe? Partly from the general corruption of their opponents, and their weak and bigotted policy; but chiefly from the force of opinion, which has done more for them than all other causes. The opinion of every nation, our own alone excepted, seems to be that the French, especially with Bonaparte at their head, are invincible. And I must add, that, by the most minute attention to geographical and topographical details, they have acquired a method of combining a series of complicated movements, with a degree of mathematical certainty, a thing never before attempted. With each corps d'armée are two or three men, named imperial geographers, who, with the largest and best maps in Europe under their eyes, direct the march of every detachment, and compute the half hours, nay minutes, which will be necessary to effect each movement.

"Hence their attacks are characterized by a simultaneous impulse and rapidity, which at first sight appears astonishing. How much have we not lost from a defect in this species of knowledge? Consider the failure of our first attempt on Seringapatam, and our last march to attack Buenos Ayres. Nay, during our last retreat in Spain, should it not have been known that it was impossible for the enemy to get between us and the sea by any lateral road on our left, and that, before he could come round our right, he must have beaten and dispersed Generals Crawford and Altent's brigade, and the Marquis de la Romana's army? Sir John Moore, it is presumed, would not have retreated so rapidly through the strongest country in Europe, had it not been for a defect of knowledge such as that of which I speak.

"As to the force of opinion already mentioned,

4 T

mentioned, every day shews us more and more its paralysing effects. Let the modern Alexander make but a promise, we already begin to believe it half accomplished. If he should say: 'I will crown Berthier at Constantinople, and place my eagles on the minarets of Jerusalem before the end of August,' immediately half the newspapers of Europe will say: 'Alas! 'tis all over with Turkey and Syria!' But it is time to awake from this sort of lethargy, and make use of common sense.

"Let Austria say to her soldiers: 'Nobility shall no longer be necessary to qualify my people for becoming officers; fight with courage and energy, for the contest is no longer for me solely, but for your country and yourselves.'

"Let Spain dismiss her miserable juntas, and say to Palafox and Cuesta: 'You are invested with plenary powers; call forth all the resources of your country, and drive our invaders across the Pyrenees.' These things done, victory would again fly from the eagles of Napoleon, and the baffled armies of Gaul retrace in terror their steps to their native land."

This interesting volume concludes with a copious Appendix, consisting of correspondence and official papers, relative to the operations in Portugal and Spain.

MISCELLANIES.

First in the miscellaneous class we make no hesitation to place the "*Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends.*" Comprising a selection from the epistolary correspondence of Bishops WARBURTON and HURD.

On a blank page in the first of the five port-folios, in which the originals of these letters were contained, the following entry was inserted.

"These letters give so true a picture of the writer's character, and are, besides, so worthy of him in all respects (I mean, if the reader can forgive the playfulness of his wit in some instances, and the partiality of his friendship in many more,) that, in honour of his memory, I would have them published after my death, and the profits arising from the sale of them, applied to the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary.

R. WORCESTER."

"January 18th, 1793."

Among the more valuable of these letters we reckon the 64th, in which Bishop Hurd recites his own personal history; the 81st, the 87th, the 93d the 169th, and the 187th.—One of these, with parts

of two others, we shall transcribe as specimens.

Letter LXXXVII.—"I ought rather to rejoice with all who loved that good man lately released,* than to condole with them. Can there be a greater consolation to all his friends, than that he was snatched from human miseries to the reward of his labours? You, I am sure, must rejoice, amidst all the tenderness of filial piety and the softening of natural affection; the gentle melancholy, that the incessant memory of so indulgent a parent and so excellent a man will make habitual, will be always brightened with the sense of his present happiness; where, perhaps, one of his pleasures is his ministering-care over those which were dearest to him in life. I dare say this will be your case, because the same circumstances have made it mine. My great concern for you was while your father was languishing on his death-bed. And my concern at present is for your mother's grief and ill state of health. True tenderness for your father, and the dread of adding to his distresses, absolutely required you to do what you did, and to retire from so melancholy a scene.

"As I know your excellent nature, I conjure you by our friendship to divert your mind by the conversation of your friends, and the amusement of trifling reading, till you have fortified it sufficiently, to bear that reflection on this common calamity of our nature, without any other emotion than that occasioned by a kind of soothing melancholy, which perhaps keeps it in a better frame than any other kind of disposition.

"You see what man is, when never so little within the verge of matter and motion in a ferment. The affair of Lisbon has made men tremble, as well as the continent shake, from one end of Europe to another; from Gibraltar to the Highlands of Scotland. To suppose those desolations the scourge of Heaven for human impieties, is a dreadful reflection; and yet, to suppose ourselves in a forlorn and fatherless world, is ten times a more frightful consideration. In the first case, we may reasonably hope to avoid our destruction by the amendment of our manners; in the latter, we are kept incessantly alarmed by the blind rage of warring elements. The relation of the captain of a vessel, to the Admiralty, as Mr. York told me the story, has something very striking in it. He lay off Lisbon on

* Bishop Hurd's father.

this fatal 1st of November, preparing to hoist sail for England. He looked towards the city in the morning, which gave the promise of a fine day, and saw that proud metropolis rise above the waves, flourishing in wealth and plenty, and founded on a rock that promised a poet's eternity, at least to its grandeur. He looked an hour after, and saw the city involved in flames, and sinking in thunder. A sight more awful mortal eyes could not behold, on this side the day of doom. And yet does not human pride make us miscalculate? A drunken beggar shall work as horrid a desolation with a kick of his foot against an ant-hill, as subterraneous air and fermented minerals to a populous city. And if we take in the universe of things, rather with a philosophic than a religious eye, where is the difference in point of real importance between them? A difference there is and a very sensible one in the merit of the two societies. The little Troglodytes amass neither superfluous nor imaginary wealth; and consequently have neither drones nor rogues among them. In the confusion we see caused by such a desolation, we find, by their immediate care to repair and remedy the general mischief, that none abandons himself to despair, and so stands not in need of Bedlam's and coroners' inquest; but as the poet says,

'In this 'tis God directs, in that, 'tis man.'

"And you will say, remember the *sovereignty of Reason*. To this I reply, that the common definition of man is false: he is not a *reasoning animal*. The best you can predicate of him is, that he is an *animal capable of reason*, and this too we take upon old tradition. For it has not been my fortune yet to meet, I won't say with any one man, but I may safely swear with any one order of men, who ever did reason. And this I am afraid our friend Towne will soon find to his cost."

Letter XCIII.—"I was very much a boy when I wrote that thing about prodigies, and I had never the courage to look into it since, so I have quite forgot all the nonsense that it contains. But since you mention it, I will tell you how it came to see the light. I met many years ago with an ingenious Irishman at a coffee-house, near Gray's-inn, where I lodged. He studied the law, and was very poor; I had given him money for many a dinner, and at last I gave him those papers, which he sold to the booksellers for more money than you would

think, much more than they were worth. But I must finish the history both of the Irishman and the papers. Soon after, he got acquainted with Sir William Young, wrote for Sir Robert, and was made Attorney-general of Jamaica: he married there an opulent widow, and died very rich, a few years ago here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight, so that the memory of all this intercourse between us had been buried in silence till this moment. And who should this man be but one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*, Concannon by name?

"The papers had a similar fortune. A few years before Curl's death, he wrote me a letter to acquaint me, that he had bought the property of my excellent discourse, and that, as it had been long out of print, he was going to reprint it, only he desired to know if I had any additions or alteration to make, he should be glad of the honour of receiving them. The writer and the contents of his letter very much alarmed me. So I wrote to Mr. Knapton to go to the fellow and buy my own book of him again, which he did. And so ended this ridiculous affair. Which may be a warning to young scribblers."

Letter CLXIX.—"You say true, I have a tenderness in my temper which will make me miss poor *Stukeley*; for, not to say that he was one of my oldest acquaintances, there was in him such a mixture of simplicity, drollery, absurdity, ingenuity, superstition, and antiquarianism, that he often afforded me that kind of well-seasoned repast which the French call an *Ambigu*, I suppose, from a compound of things never meant to meet together. I have often heard him laughed at by fools, who had neither his sense, his knowledge, nor his honesty, though it must be confessed, that in him they were all strangely travestied. Not a week before his death he walked from Bloomsbury to Grosvenor-square, to pay me a visit: was cheerful as usual, and as full of literary projects. But his business was (as he heard Geckee was not likely to continue long), to desire I would give him the earliest notice of his death, for that he intended to solicit for his prebend of Canterbury, by Lord Chancellor and Lord Cardigan. 'For,' added he, 'one never dies the sooner, you know, for seeking preferment.'"

An "Appendix" contains five letters from the Honourable Charles Yorke, which had previously been in part used by Bishop Hurd, in the life of Warburton. In

In justice perhaps it may be right to say, that the latter of these prelates appears, altogether, to more advantage than the former, in the correspondence. Mildness and submission seem to mark Hurd; while Warburton strides like a Colossus, dispensing his *dicta* like the very high-priest and oracle of learning. He is at once witty, eloquent, and dictatorial. His letters occasionally place him in points of view far more favourable than any other of his writings.

A work of no small interest, in point of reference, will be found in the "*Index to the First Fifteen Volumes of Archæologia*;" printed by order of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and compiled by their secretary, Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE. This Index consists of two parts, each arranged in alphabetical order. The first contains the names of persons, to which, not only the titles of nobility, and the different degrees conferred by the universities, are added, but also other occasional marks of distinction. The second part contains the names of places, and of subjects. In this arrangement of the Index, particular care has been taken to notice the prominent passages of each communication, by which method a general acquaintance with each treatise is readily obtained. In order to facilitate research, the leading titles of the antiquities discovered in England, are here classed under their respective counties. Those of the antiquities in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, will likewise be found under their several heads. In the same manner the description of ancient coins, inscriptions, stations, and memorable incidents, are each brought under one view; and as far as the compiler has been able, every subject is noticed in a manner, intended to afford the easiest access to the valuable information contained in the first fifteen volumes of *Archæologia*.

"*The Bibliomania; or, Book-Madness; containing some Account of the History, Symptoms, and Cure of this fatal Disease: in an Epistle addressed to Richard Heber, Esq.*" by the Rev. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, will be found to contain a great deal of curious information, here and there mixed with good-natured satire and anecdote.

The first eminent character, Mr. Dibdin observes, who appears to have been infested with this disorder, was Richard de Bury, one of the tutors of King Edward the Third, and afterwards Bishop of Durham; a man who has been uni-

formly praised for the variety of his erudition, and the intenseness of his ardour of book-collecting. The Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, Dean Colet, Leland and Roger Ascham, are the next persons enumerated as notorious for the book-disease. In the reign of Elizabeth, Mr. Dibdin adds, "If we are to credit Laneham's celebrated Letter, it had extended far into the country, and infested some of the worthy inhabitants of Coventry; for one Captain Cox, 'by profession a mason, and that right skilful,' had as fair a library of sciences, and as many goodly monuments, both in prose and poetry; and at afternoon could talk as much without book, as any inn-holder betwixt Brentford and Bagshot, what degree soever he be."

While the country was thus giving proofs of the prevalence of this disorder, the two Harringtons (especially the younger) and the illustrious Spenser, were unfortunately seized with it in the metropolis.

In the 17th century, from the death of Elizabeth to the commencement of Anne's reign, it seems to have made considerable havoc: yet, such was our kindness to it, that we scrupled not to engage in overtures for the purchase of Isaac Vossius's fine library, enriched with many treasures from the Queen of Sweden's, which this versatile genius scrupled not to pillage without confession or apology. During this century, our great reasoners and philosophers began to be in motion; and, like the fumes of tobacco, which drive the concealed and clotted insects from the interior to the extremity of the leaves, the infectious particles of the *Bibliomania* set a thousand busy brains a thinking, and produced ten thousand capricious works, which, over-shadowed by the majestic remains of Bacon, Locke, and Boyle, perished for want of air, and warmth, and moisture.

In the reign of Anne, Maittaire and Harley, Earl of Oxford, are introduced, followed by a host of collectors, the analyses of whose catalogues form a principal feature of the work.

Having enumerated and more particularly described the symptoms of the disease, which Mr. Dibdin says are instantly known by a passion for 1. large paper copies; 2. uncut copies; 3. illustrated copies; 4. unique copies; 5. copies printed upon vellum; 6. first editions; 7. true editions; 8. a general desire for the black letter; he proceeds to say a few

few words on the probable means of its cure. In the *first place*, he conceives the disease of the Bibliomania is materially softened, or rendered mild, by directing our studies to *useful and profitable* works—whether these be printed upon small or large paper, in the Gothic, Roman, or Italic type! In the *second*, he considers the reprinting of scarce and intrinsically valuable works, as another means of preventing the propagation of the disorder. In the *third place*, the editing of our best ancient authors, whether in prose or poetry, is recommended. In the *fourth place*, the erection of public institutions. And in the *fifth place*, the encouragement of the study of bibliography.

A minor publication perhaps in appearance, though certainly not in real interest, will be found in "*Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life: calculated to promote their improvement in the Art of Reading; in Virtue and Piety; and, particularly, in the Knowledge of the Duties peculiar to their Stations.*"

The book is not written, or published, to promote the views of any sect or party. It is designed for the main body of young people in this country. It is meant, in an especial manner, to recommend industry and frugality, honesty, sobriety, and contentment; fidelity in service; the religious observance of the sabbath; and the study of the Holy Scriptures, as the great rule of life. The compiler trusts that in the whole work, though collected from so many different sources, there is not any sentiment, or expression, that is, in the slightest degree, inconsistent with the tenor of our holy religion; or that can give offence to any judicious and liberal-minded persons, who wish well to religion and to their country.

It consists of two parts; *Prose and Poetry*, each divided into chapters; containing sentences and paragraphs, narrations, descriptions, dialogues, and miscellaneous pieces. The works selected from, are some of the best in the English library.

Much ridicule, well applied, may be seen in "*A Letter to the Young Gentlemen who write in the Edinburgh Review.*"

In the last publication which we have to notice under this head, will be found in a very curious collection of "*Letters on various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical, to and from William Nicolson, D. D. successively Bishop of Carlisle, and of Derry, and Archbishop of Cashel.*" Illustrated with literary and historical Anecdotes. By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. E. & P. In two volumes octavo. Including the correspondence of several

eminent prelates, from 1683 to 1727 inclusive.

To analyse so large a body of correspondence thoroughly, would be impossible. A specimen or two of Bishop Nicolson's writing will sufficiently evince the merit of such letters as have *his* signature subscribed. We have also selected one from Dr. Wilkins to the Bishop, on the subject of his edition of the Saxon Laws.

"41. TO MR. IHWYD.

"Dear Sir, "Jan. 31, 1697-8.

"You will have, about the same time with this, a specimen of my late discoveries, which I promised a week sooner than it was sent. I was forced to keep it longer than I thought on; and, perhaps, you will think it was not worth sending so far at last. There seems to me to be a great variety of marine remains in the mass; and amongst the rest, I cannot but be persuaded but there are some fair samples of the white and red Coralline moss. Dr. Woodward, to whom I sent some of it, will by no means allow of this fancy. He says, the outward crust of the true natural Coralline, is of the same kind of substance with marble and limestone; and, therefore, his hypothesis having dissolved all these at the deluge, he cannot admit that the other was able to ride it out. I would not offer any thing that might shake the foundations of so fairly promising and hopeful a structure as the Doctor's appears to be. I am clearly for encouraging the ingenious inventors of all new systems, and giving them leave to enjoy the honour, as well as the inward satisfaction of all their pretty opinions. The world is extremely malicious as well as inconstant, so that neither the empires of monarchs nor philosophers can last for ever. You and I need not trouble ourselves, nor run any hazards in opposing them in their youth and vigour, whatever we may tacitly think of their principles. This earth of ours was pretty quiet till Copernicus gave it a whirl; and it has never rested since. Tycho's improvements upon that discoverer have had their time; and so have Cartesius's Vortices. These last are now displaced by Mr. Newton's gravity; and that, as the author confesses, has its infirmities. Our last refiners upon the creation and the deluge, are unanimously agreed, that the old interpreters of Moses were all block-heads; and which of them will furnish us with a more rational and lasting exposition, time must show. Whether Dr. Barne's roasted egg, Dr. Woodward's

lasty

hasty pudding, or Mr. Whiston's snuff of a comet, will carry the day, I cannot foresee. Dr. Arbuthnot has well observed, that a successful theory must be built upon many nice enquiries, and not forwardly advanced on the encouragement of a few likely phenomena. To this purpose I shall be ever ready to assist any master-builder, by bringing in clay and mortar; and that is all I can pretend to. When Dr. Woodward told me that he could not, for the reasons mentioned, be of my opinion, that there was any such thing as Sea-Coralline in this mass, I desired to know what then he would have me to call it: but he has not yet been pleased to gratify me. Possibly I was too presuming in asking questions of a person, who has given us notice to wait for the solution of all our scruples in his larger work. He has kindly let me see, that a great many of the objections I offered against his theory were already answered in his essay, if I had observed it right; and the rest I must expect, will be as effectually answered hereafter. I suppose you are under no such reserve, and therefore, pray, what is your opinion in the matter? Here seems to be a mighty jumble of sea-bodies, without the ceremony of taking their places according to the rules of specific gravity. The bank wherein they are found (at Stainton near Penrith) is twenty miles from the sea. You will find, amongst the rest, some of the *Star Entrochi* which you prized so highly; and several resemblances of shells which I cannot fellow with any that I have yet found on our shores.

"I am, &c. W. N."

"P. S. My letter to Wormius is sent to Oxford."

"42. TO MR. THWAITES.

"Sir, "March 11, 1697-8.

"I thank you for the picture of good Mr. Junius, which I am glad to see prepared for the uses you mention. Were it fit to give judgment of the performances of such masterly hands as Van Dyke's and Mr. Burger's, yet I am no ways able to do it in this case. My acquaintance with that worthy person was very short, and in his last days, when he was near ninety. He came to Oxford only in the latter end of 76, and died in the year following at Windsor. I was indeed frequently with him, during his stay there; but, alas! I can remember little more of him than, that he was very kind and communicative, very good, and very old.

"Yours, &c. W. N."

"204. FROM MR. WILKINS.

"Oxford, Dec. 10, 1716.

"My Honoured Lord,

"I finished last week my new Version of the Saxon Laws, according to Lambarde's and Whelock's edition; and am now upon gathering what remains in Spelman's first volume of Councils, and Dr. Hicke's Thesaurus, to my purpose, to give them a new translation. As soon as that is done, I shall think upon my Annotations; and, if his Grace of Canterbury does not want me, I design to go from hence to Cambridge about the latter end of February, to collate Benet College MSS. to my purpose. From Cambridge I shall go to London, to collate what relates to my design out of the Cotton Library. I hope I shall get Textum Roffensem to London, to save my journey and expences. M. Solicitor General has got all Mr. Elstob's labours upon the Saxon Laws; he was pleased to give me hopes of having them. Your Lordship's intercession for it will effectually procure me the use of what I should absolutely have towards completing my edition. I have not heard from Dr. Canon yet; but I hope, when he does remember me, that he will pay M. Chamberlayne the quarter, as I have desired him.

"If I can be serviceable where I am, and whither I go, I humbly beg your Lordship would be pleased to command, my honoured Lord,

"Your Lordship's

"always dutiful son,

"and obedient servant.

"D. WILKINS."

The collection of letters here printed, appears to have been preserved by the learned Primate himself with peculiar attention; and were purchased by the present editor, in 1808, at the sale of the library of the Rev. Edward Marshall, formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Among the correspondents are the well-known names of Archbishops Sharp, Dawes, Wake, Blackburn, and Boulter; Bishops Gibson, Kennett, Atterbury, Robinson, and Tanner; together with those of Hicke, Charlet, Pearson, Thoresby, Lhwyd, Woodward, Thwaites, Wilkins, Madox, &c. Of the greater part of whom biographical memoirs, in many instances from materials entirely new, are given in the notes.

Immediately following the preface are some brief memoirs of Archbishop Nicolson himself.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

ALL wars are more or less dreadful during their progress, and inauspicious to the cause of humanity, in their consequences, and effects. The present one, however, exhibits features of a peculiar kind, and must be allowed to be peculiarly hostile to the best interests of mankind; for social intercourse between neighbouring nations is now cut off, and the press itself is unhappily confined to the nation, to which it appertains. In this state of affairs, we have re-doubled our efforts, and present the following miscellany to our readers:

HISTORY.

"Recueil de Pièces inédites relatives aux Cartels respectifs de François I. et de Charles V." A Collection of unpublished Papers, relative to the Challenges that passed between Francis I. and Charles V.

This is a subject which attracted the whole attention of Europe, at a period when the age of chivalry had not as yet elapsed. It has been treated of by all the historians with no small degree of attention; but it is evident, that they were utterly unacquainted with several of the official documents, contained in this collection, and they were consequently obliged rather to guess at, than to supply, many of the facts. Robertson, indeed, with his usual judgment, forbears to enter into minute details, while Gaillard* has been at great pains to recite every occurrence, and to repeat all the particulars that he could possibly obtain. For this purpose, he not only consulted the writers of his own time, but had recourse to the Chronicle in the Royal Library, among the manuscripts of Bethune (marked No. 8,471 and 8,472); he even analyzed such of the official papers as could be obtained, and after disengaging himself from all national prejudices, he fairly avows—

"That the projected duel failed, in consequence of the vivacity of Francis I. who, in the audience given to the herald, sent on the part of the Emperor, incessantly interrupted him in the discharge of his functions, refused to hear what he had to say, and finally sent him away, under-pretence that it was high time to put an end to words, in order to determine the difference by means of actions."

Garnier, the continuator of Villaret

* Histoire de François I. par Gaillard, liv. ii. ch. 13.

and Vely, following the narrative of Antonio de Vera, a Spanish historian, endeavours to explain this extraordinary conduct on the part of France, by observing, that, before quitting Madrid, Francis had solemnly promised to observe all the conditions of the treaty of Madrid, not only in the quality of a sovereign, but also in that of one gentleman while treating with another, and that the monarch interrupted the herald, for the express purpose of preventing the public accusation, that he had violated the laws of chivalry.

The present work contains:

1. The manifesto of Charles V. after receiving the challenge of Francis I. or rather, the *proces-verbal*, drawn up by the Secretary, Don Juan Aleman, of all that passed on the reception of this document.

2. The correspondence of Charles V. with the Duke de l'Infantado, which took place, during the period that elapsed, between the audience granted to the French herald, and his return to his master.

3. The relation of the journey of the Spanish herald who carried the reply of Charles V. to the court of France, and the different justificatory papers, all of which have been extracted from the archives of Madrid, and translated from the Spanish, by a Frenchman, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity. This collection affords a new and satisfactory explanation of the conduct, as well as of the affected delays of Francis; for we learn from the papers now before us, that the monarch was for a long time negotiating with the Pope, having expressly solicited the intervention of his Holiness, as even he began to feel, that he had brought himself into a ridiculous predicament, by sending a challenge in consequence of being accused of breaking the treaty of Madrid.

It was on the 7th of June, 1528, that Guyenne, the King of Arms of France, arrived at Monzon in Arragon, at five o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Gonzalo de Montalbo, a gentleman who had been sent to the frontiers of Fontarabia, to receive and accompany him next day; the Count de Vaso conducted the herald to an audience with the Emperor, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the palace of Don Hernando, Duke of Arragon, and Viceroy of Valencia.

"Guyenne,

"Guyenne, clad in his coat of mail, was most honourably accompanied, and the court was composed of prelates, and of lords, who signed all the acts drawn up on the occasion. The king at arms made three profound reverences, on presenting himself at the foot of the throne; after which, putting his knee to the ground, he required a promise, that no violence should be done to his person, and that he should be freely permitted to return to France, after he had delivered his message. The Emperor having acquiesced, Guyenne spoke as follows:—

"Sire! The King, my master and my sovereign lord, has been informed of every thing that your Majesty commanded to be told to him; but, in respect to what you said, both before and after that message respecting his honour, as he wishes to demonstrate to the whole world, that this remains untouched and without spot, (*sauf et sans tache*,) he has commanded me to bring you, by way of reply, the present letter, signed with his own hand.

"May it please you, Sire, to receive it, and your Majesty will there see, that he is ready to give you ample satisfaction in every and for all things.

"My message is now delivered, and I therefore beseech your Majesty to permit me to return to the King, my master."

Before he would receive the dispatch, the Emperor demanded of Guyenne, whether Francis I. had given him orders to read the writing of which he was the bearer? Guyenne having replied, "No;" his Majesty spoke as follows:

"King at Arms, this is sufficient.

"I comprehend, that the writing is a challenge of defiance on the part of the King, your master, to me; he has been accustomed to make promises, but not to keep his engagements."—(*Roi d'Armes, il suffit; je comprends que cet écrit est un cartel de défi de la personne du Roi, votre maître, à la mienne, ainsi qu'il a coutume de faire, quoiqu'il n'ait pas celle de tenir ses engagements.*)

After this discourse, the Grand Chancellor, in the name of the Emperor, pronounced a protestation in due form, claiming all his rights, stipulated in virtue of the treaties between him and the King of France, &c. asserting, whatever may be the event, that the Emperor would never renounce or prejudice them in any manner whatsoever. When this had been read,

Charles V. once more addressed himself to Guyenne, and spoke as follows:

"King at Arms! although your master hath afforded me more than one legitimate motive to regard and consider the present act as unworthy of attention; yet for the good of Christianity, to avoid a new effusion of blood, and with the view to obtain that peace he has hitherto refused, I consent to esteem him on this occasion, but on no other."

This discourse ended, he received the challenge from the hand of the King at Arms, without either opening, or reading it. While the particulars of the reception were drawing up, Guyenne observed to the Emperor, "that he could not charge himself with the answer of his Majesty to the King of France, unless it should notify the assurance of the acceptance of a field of battle; and that, in consequence he craved to be permitted to retire. Charles V. replied fiercely: It does not become the King, your master, to prescribe to me the manner in which I ought to conduct myself; I shall do what is proper on the present occasion; and as I presume, that an answer is required to this writing, with which I am to entrust some one belonging to myself, I demand of you a safe conduct for my herald, as you yourself did not enter Spain without obtaining one of me."

Guyenne replied—"That not being able to grant a safe conduct himself, he would write for one to the King, his master." On this he retired; but returning back again immediately, and putting one knee to the ground, he said to the Emperor—

"Sire! I have also represent to your Majesty, that I am entrusted with another letter, which contains a reply to the one which you sent from Burgos, to the King, my master; will you be pleased, therefore, Sire, to command your secretary, the Lord Bondanes (*le Seigneur Bondanes*) to receive it."—This nobleman accordingly presented himself immediately, and the King at Arms, having presented the packet to him, retired before the challenge had been unsealed. The following is a copy of his certificate to the *protes-verbal*:

"Et moi, le dit Guyenne, *Roi d'Armes de France*, je certifie en qualité de *traidisant*, qui est l'ancien nom de mon office, que les choses ci-dessus rapportées ont été ainsi dites et faites, en foi de quoi, &c.

"(Signed)

"GUYENNE."

The

The "Cartel de Défi de François I. à l'Empereur Charles Quint," commences as follows:

"Nous, par le grâce Dieu, Roi de France, Seigneur de Gênes, &c. à vous, Charles, par le grâce de Dieu, Empereur des Romains, and Roi des Espagnes savoir, faisons:

"Qu'ayant été informé de quelques réponses que vous avez faites aux ambassadeurs et hérauts, que nous avons envoyés auprès de vous, pour le bien de la paix à laquelle vous vous refusiez; réponses dans lesquelles," &c. &c.

In this famous challenge, which was read in a loud voice, first in French, and then in Spanish, the King of France accuses the Emperor,

1st. Of having refused to consent to a peace; and

2d. Of having publicly asserted, that Francis had not accomplished his promises and engagements."

He then adds, that in order to defend our honour, which might be affected in opposition to truth, we have transmitted you this *Cartel*, although (continues he) according to the laws of your own states, a man detained by force shall not be obliged to perform what he may have promised for the recovery of his liberty, which principle would of itself be deemed a sufficient excuse.

"Yet being resolved to satisfy all and every one, in whatsoever concerns our honour, which we have always maintained unsuspected until now, and which we shall always preserve so (God willing) until the end of our life, we hereby let you know, that if you will not avow, and defend, what you have said respecting our engagements, and our deliverance, and if you shall pretend, that we have ever committed any action which a gentleman firmly attached to his honour would not do, *we tell you, that you have lied in your throat, (que vous en avez menti par la gorge,* et que vous mentirez toutes les fois qu'il vous arrivera de le dire), and that you lie every time that you say so.*

"And as we have always determined to defend our honour until the latest moment of our life, we wish you not to persist in your assertions, which are contrary to the truth, and request that you will not henceforth write any more, but assure us of your presence in

the field of battle. We ourselves shall be ready; and when all the ceremonies have been duly observed, we shall assume our arms, and try the event, if it is so permitted; protesting, at the same time, that if, after this declaration, you write, or say any thing, the shame of delay will entirely attach to you, as this combat is the end and aim of our correspondence.

"Given in our good city of Paris, on the 28th of May, 1528.

"FRANCIS."

After the Secretary had concluded, the Emperor addressed his court, which had been assembled on this occasion, in an animated discourse, wherein he recapitulated all the transactions that had passed between him and the King of France. He concluded, by manifesting his "firm resolution to fight with him, body to body, and take away his life, if it pleased God!" The animosity with which his Majesty pronounced these last words, manifested the rage with which his royal bosom was filled upon this occasion.

On the 10th of June, his Imperial Majesty assembled his council, consisting of eleven persons, viz. the Archbishop of Tarragona, the Chancellor of Aragon, the Bishop of Barcelona, the Archbishop of Saragossa, the Bishop of Siguenza, the Duke Don Hernando of Aragon, Viceroy of Valentia, the Duke de Cordova, the Marquis de Pallas, and the Counts de Bénévente, d'Aranda, de Ribagorza, and de Fuentes. He then recited a concise discourse to them, in the course of which he demanded the advice of each in writing, within the term of eight days. His Majesty, at the same time, addressed a letter to the Duke de l'Infantado, to whom he observed, that "he had voluntarily determined to expose his person, in single combat, with King Francis, over whom, with the aid of God, and by means of the justice of his cause, which was manifest to all the world, he hoped to be able to obtain the victory."

The reply of the Duke d'Infantado abounds with good sense, and exhibits an uncommon share of discretion. After stating the honour done him, and the embarrassments into which he had been thrown, by the demand of giving advice on a subject, in which the character of the greatest Sovereign in the universe was interested, he proceeds to state his own sentiments, with a noble ardour and simplicity, leaving it "to the courageous mind of his Sovereign finally to determine."

"Supposing," says he, "that my ad-

versary

4 U

* The Spanish text is *gola*. When Charles V. heard this passage, he observed, with an air of irony, "Que le seul menteur étoit l'auteur du cartel."

versary should charge me with having insulted him, by asserting, that he *had not kept his word*, and he offers single combat, in order to terminate the difference, it appears to me, Sire, that, by accepting the challenge, we should neglect the most essential point, *which is, the verification of what I have said, and he denies*. In this case, we both depart from the rules of justice, because the decision of such an affair does not appertain to arms. It is the verity of promises, which we have mutually made to each other in writing, that can alone be decided before the tribunal of sages and of chevaliers. Such an enquiry comes not within the jurisdiction of arms; one cannot have recourse to them, but in respect to obscure and secret matters, known only to the two parties themselves, and which it is impossible in any other manner to prove. In this latter case, God alone," adds he, in the true spirit of that age, "who is the sole judge, will discover the truth and the right, by giving the victory to the just. But when promises have been ascertained; when there are witnesses worthy of belief; writings that are incontestable, and by which the whole may be verified and decided; I think, Sire, that I should do wrong to come to the last extremity with my adversary, until it has been decided in a just and proper manner, which of us is in the right.

"Another very important reflection, Sire, is worthy the attention of your Majesty. It is, that the more a man is elevated in respect to rank, the more ought he to be firm and invariable in his promises, whether they be oral or written. It follows from this, that the Prince, who has failed in his engagements, is infinitely less estimable, than he who has never departed from them. Now, it is considered as a principle, that a man ought never to combat with any one who is not his equal in all points; how can I then fight with an adversary capable of failing in respect to his promise? This failure is accounted so degrading amongst the lowest classes of the people, that it is regarded even by them as shameful.

"Perhaps, Sire, the custom of single combat might be tolerated among simple chevaliers, such as myself; and I am inclined to think, that the same laws of honour which bind us also include princes, however great, or however powerful, they may be; I believe, however, that in the present case there is an exception. In fine, Sire, would it not be singular, that

an offence so great, and so notorious, in the eyes of all Europe, could only obtain reparation by means of a challenge from the King of France, in which he defies your person? What will this produce? Your Majesty's example will operate as a law within your own states; offences of every kind will be avenged by force of arms, and this custom, by which justice is aimed at, will occasion the sacrifice of the blood of your subjects.

"I submit these reflections to the consideration of your Majesty, because they are directly connected with the present question. I beseech you to believe, that if I considered any thing as more conformable to truth, I would most readily communicate it, with all that frankness and fidelity which characterize the grantees of your empire.

"May God preserve the life of your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, so long as Christianity shall have occasion for it.—From the most humble and the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects,

"THE DUKE DE L'INFANTADO."

Reply of the Emperor.

"MY COUSIN,

"I have received your letter, dated the 28th of this month. I thank you; I am much pleased with all that you have communicated, in which I recognize your usual affection and attachment to me.

"When the reply to the King of France shall have been determined upon, after due deliberation and consultation, I shall communicate to you the resolution taken on my part, persuaded as I am, that you, as a good and faithful subject, will take a lively interest in whatsoever concerns me.

"I, THE KING."

On Friday, the 19th of June, the Emperor again caused his council to be assembled, and received the opinion of the members in writing, as had been required. These being read aloud by his Secretary, Don Juan Aleman, it was evident, all tended to prove, that it was not befitting for his Majesty to receive the challenge, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. Notwithstanding this, on the 30th, he admitted the King at Arms of France to an audience, and received from him the safe conduct on the part of his master, which had been demanded.—In the afternoon of the same day, as he had determined on his departure next morning, his Imperial Majesty dictated a reply to the challenge, beginning as follows:

"We

"We, Charles V. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Spain, and of the Indies, to you, Francis, by the Grace of God, King of France, and not Lord of Genoa, as you entitle yourself, because that seignory appertains to us alone," &c.

He then states, that he had sent Nicolao Ferrenet, Lord of Gramela, formerly his ambassador in France, with an answer to his challenge, "which amounts to this, *that you have lied, and do lie in your throat*, every time you deny that the good faith of our offers, our word, and our conventions, have been better kept than yours; and we affirm, and sustain, and repeat, that you are wanting in point of honour, by not accomplishing the promises which you made while our prisoner of war, as it appears evident, first by your signature, as well as that of your ambassador; and secondly, by the non-accomplishment of the said treaty. And we further maintain, that no man of credit, without being accounted a dupe, can rely on the accomplishment of either your word or promise."

After this, the Emperor states, that he had caused the articles of the capitulation of Madrid, together with the King of France's letters on the same subject, to be printed and circulated over all Europe; and that, although the recent defiance comes from a person not his equal, "yet," it is added, "we accept your challenge, and we pledge our royal word, that we will not fail to appear in the field of battle, indicated by you, at the hour, and with the arms which you may choose; because this privilege appertains directly to him who challenges, and not to him who is challenged. And we further promise, and swear, not to make use of secret arms, or of any other apparel but those which you may suggest; we also agree not to quit the field of battle, until you have confessed our truth, or have fallen under the efforts of our person, as we firmly expect from God, and the justice of our cause."

Given at Monzon, June 30, 1528.

CHARLES,

Emperor of the Romans, and King of Spain.

Messire Nicolas Ferrenet, Lord of Gramela, was dispatched next day, with this letter to the court of France, and met M. de Rafans on the frontiers, who expected him there, on the part of the King. He afterwards repaired to the city of Lyons, where he was told by the governor, that he had orders to prevent

him from repairing to the court, unless the Emperor should first designate the field of battle. At the end of fifty days, however, he received a message, by which it was intimated, that he might repair to Paris with his letters.—On his arrival there, he lodged at the house of M. de la Malt, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who caused him to be treated with all imaginable attention. This minister, as well as several other persons, endeavoured to learn from Ferrenet, if the Emperor had pointed out the field of battle; but he was the more upon his guard, as he had received intelligence from the Spanish ambassador (le Sieur de la Robeleta), that there would be an attempt to procure delay, as the King of France was negotiating with the Pope, to interpose his authority, in order to accommodate the differences between the Monarchs.

Two whole months passed away without the herald being able to obtain an audience; and when it was at length conceded, he was introduced into an apartment, where but few persons were assembled. After waiting some time, Francis entered, and, without permitting him to speak a word, addressed him as follows:—

"You will come here again, when the Emperor, your master, shall have named the field of battle——" "Sire," replied the herald, "I bring to your Majesty the letters of the Emperor, my master, but I know not what they contain; and I supplicate your Majesty not to insist upon any thing I am not entrusted with."

"Very well," adds the King, "so long as you do not inform me, in the name of the Emperor, your master, that these letters bring me the assurance of a field of battle, I cannot receive them."—On saying this his Majesty retired.

Eight days after the King of France sent for the herald again, and assured him in a public audience, that the Holy Father, whom he ought to obey, had demanded, that the differences existing between himself and the Emperor should be terminated in a friendly manner, and that, in consequence, he might return to his Imperial Majesty with the dispatches he had brought. Thus terminated the proceedings relative to the challenge, which had fixed the attention of the whole Christian world; and he who had given it was the first to solicit the interference of an ecclesiastical prince, to bring about an accommodation with his rival.

"Memoire

"Mémoire Historique sur l'Antiquité de la Pêche de la Baleine, par les Nations Européennes." An Historical Memoir, relative to the Antiquity of the Whale Fishery, by S. B. J. Noel, of Rouen.

England has never been as yet able to carry the herring fishery either to that degree of perfection or prosperity, which it formerly attained in Holland. It is otherwise, however, in respect to that important branch of commerce, which forms the subject of the present work, and it naturally follows, that every thing concerning it, cannot fail to be read with avidity, as it is a theme both curious and interesting.

The Basques and Biscayans, to most writers, have been supposed the first fishermen, who dared to pursue, to attack, and to overcome, the whale, in its own element. So early as 1575, they exposed themselves to all the perils of distant navigation, and proceeded to the high latitudes in the vicinity of the pole. There they combated with the cetaceous tribes, and carried on a mortal war against them, amidst the immense masses of floating ice, and in those deep and extensive seas which these enormous animals inhabit. In 1611, the English determined to follow their example; and accordingly, some vessels were fitted-out during the same year at the port of Hull, and sent northward; when, in 1612, the Dutch as usual demanded, to participate in the risques and the advantages of these perilous expeditions. It accordingly appears to be the common opinion, that first the Basques and Biscayans, and then the English and Dutch, in succession, engaged in these distant, dangerous, and profitable, expeditions. But a more critical research into the antiquity of the northern fisheries, will be sufficient, according to our author, to rectify this assertion, by proving, that the origin of the whale fishery may be traced up to a more distant epoch, that of the ninth century, at least.

"I shall not here stop," says he, "to inquire respecting the whale fishery mentioned by Oppian, in his Treatise *de Piscatu*, as I imagine, that he alluded to the catching of animals of a smaller bulk. I prefer, therefore, to fix the ninth century as the true epoch, because it restores to the fishermen of the North the priority in respect to those hardy enterprizes, which ensure to a feeble being like man, armed only with a simple harpoon, at once the capture and the possession of a monstrous animal, which must be at-

tacked in a tempestuous element, and at a great distance from land.

"One of my authorities consists in the *Periplus* of Othér, and is extracted from the account presented to Alfred the Great, king of England, of the distant voyages undertaken by himself in person, in order to obtain information, to what extent the coast of Finmarck was inhabited. This navigator, after observing that the men live there, during the summer in fishing, and during the winter by the chase; declares that he occupied the space of three days only in repairing to the northern station, frequented by the *whale-fishers*.* Biarmos, who was his companion during the expedition, also assures us, that he himself had often accompanied other Norwegians in pursuit of whales; that they were sometimes forty, and sometimes fifty ells in length, and that he and five others killed no fewer than sixty of these, during the space of two days. It is also evident, from another passage of the *Periplus*,† that the people of Norway sometimes fed on this fish.

"Thorfin, one of those Scandinavian adventurers, who undoubtedly discovered the northern parts of America, many ages before the expedition of Columbus, having embarked for *the Weinland*, which has since been supposed to be the country known as the coast of Labrador, had the good fortune to see a whale driven on shore by the tide. He and the persons who accompanied him, immediately dispatched and lived on it for a considerable time after.‡

A Danish work,§ supposed with great probability, to have been written towards the middle of the twelfth century, and at any rate, of a date anterior to that which has been assigned to the first fishing expeditions of the Basques, announces that the Icelanders, about the same time, also set out in pursuit of the whales, which they killed on the coast, and that they feasted on them. In short, Langebek here takes not to affirm|| that the whale fishery (*haval fangst*) was common in the most northern countries of Europe soon after the ninth century.

* *Da ves he sva feor nord, &c. Olth, & Wulfst. Perip. Langebek, Rer. Dan. Hist. med. Ævi. II. 108—109.*

† *Idem II. 111.*

‡ *Snorre Sturlessons Heims Kringla. OLAF. TRYG.*

§ *Kongs Sunyg-sio. 101.*

|| *LANGEBEK, Rer. Dan. Hist. Med. Ævi. II. 108.*

"Whether the Normans, during the different successive invasions of France, introduced among us the method of harpooning whales, or whether this process was known to and practised here anterior to those incursions, I pretend not to decide; but certain it is, that mention is made of a fishery for these cetaceous animals on our coast, in the book entitled "*La Livre de la Translation et des Miracles de Saint Vâast*," under the date of 875. A Life of St. Arnould, Bishop of Soissons, in the eleventh century, makes particular mention of the harpoon, on the occasion of a miracle effected on the part of the holy personage. Certain Fleinish fishermen having wounded a very large whale, with arrows and lances, his capture, we are told, was deemed certain, when all of a sudden, acquiring new strength and vigour, he exerted himself with such activity, that he was on the point of escaping. In this critical posture of affairs, adds the writer of this legendary tale, the whole resource of the fishermen consisted in the invocation of the holy bishop, to whom they promised part of the fish in question, provided he assisted them in securing him. The pious prelate accepted the offering, and at that very moment the whale calmly permitted himself to be bound, and was immediately brought on shore by ropes, without any further resistance.

"The labours of our ancient monks, have not been entirely lost, so far as the history of those ages is a subject of consideration. Their charters and other papers have become the depositaries of all the little science which had been acquired during former times; and it is from a knowledge of such rude periods, that we are enabled to trace the progress of the arts. We accordingly learn, that the whales, at the epoch to which we now allude, were accustomed to visit even the coasts of Normandy, as well as the shores of Flanders. I have also discovered, that in the eleventh century, a donation was made to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, by William the Conqueror, of the tithe of whales, either taken at, or carried to Dive.*

"In a bull issued by Pope Eugenius III. dated in 1145, besides, I find a donation in favour of the church of Coutances, of the tithe of the tongues of

whalest† taken at Merry, a grant which was confirmed to that church, by an act of Philip, King of France, in 1319. It does not follow indeed, from the text, that the whale was caught at sea; but there is every reason to suppose, that the Normans, familiarized in the North with these hardy enterprizes, did not hesitate to renew them in the Channel with a superiority, for which they were indebted to both habit and courage.

"While national industry, thus directed by an uncommon portion of intrepidity, subjugated to the wants of man those living masses, which balanced themselves like so many mountains amidst the seas; our neighbours the English did not remain indifferent spectators. It is evident, however, that there are but few historical monuments now existing, which describe their first efforts, if we except an act of Edward II. by which it is decreed, that all the whales that may run on shore, on the coast of England, shall appertain to the king.‡ The greater part are of a still more recent date. Another act, referred to by Dugdale§ confers A.D. 1415, on the church of Rochester, the tithe of all the whales, which may arrive on the shores of that bishoprick; but whether stranded fish, or such as had been taken in the open sea, were alluded to, I cannot determine. According to Fleta, the tithe consisted in the head, and the tail, of which the king had the former, and the queen the latter portion.|| I am fully persuaded, that on searching the records of those times, many similar donations will be found to have been recorded.

"I have already observed, that in the north, the people fed on this immense animal; and it may be now added, that the same thing occurred with respect to ourselves, Legrand d'Aussi, who has written a much esteemed work, entitled "*Sur la Vie privée des François*," quotes a manuscript of the thirteenth century, in which mention is made of the *balcigne*, as a sea fish, which was then eaten. He also cites a fable entitled *Bataille de Charnage et de Carême*, in which the whale is men-

† Gall. Christ. XI. Instrum. 240—273.

‡ Stat. de Prærog. reg. anno. 17 Ed. II.

c. 2.

§ Decimam balenarum quæ captæ fuerint in Episcopatu Roffensi. *Monast. Anglic.* I. 30.

id. III. 4.

|| Cout. Anglo-Norm. 132.

* Decimam Divæ—de balenis et de sale, &c. Gall. Christ. XI. Instrum. 59.

tioned

tioned as one of the soldiers, whom the latter opposes to his rival.* Several parts of this fish, more especially the tongue, were sold in the markets of Bayonne, of Cibourre, and of Bearig; it was considered as a very delicate repast; whence I conclude, it was distributed fresh, and that whales were then taken at a little distance from the coasts of Bayonne, in the same manner as was practised in Normandy.

In fine, I find that in 1315, Edward II. King of England, and Duke of Aquitaine, entered into an engagement with Yolande de Solier, lady of Belin, in which he expressly reserves to himself, a right to all such whales as shall happen to be stranded on the maritime coasts of Bisquarosse, and of Sart.† Edward III. wishing to indemnify Pierre de Puyanne for the expense he had been at, to equip the fleet at Bayonne, of which he was Admiral, conferred in 1338, all the customs appertaining to him, at Bearig, viz. six pounds sterling for every whale, taken and brought to that port.‡ It will necessarily follow, that the annual capture of these fish must have been considerable in order that the seignorial dues should amount to a sum sufficient to pay for the equipment of an armament. This circumstance alone is calculated to convey an idea of the importance of the fishery in the gulf of Gascony, towards the middle of the fourteenth century.

"We have now arrived at that period, when the Basques acted a considerable part in this branch of maritime industry; and although the fishermen of the North had preceded them, yet the career of the former was attended with such decisive advantages, that they were then considered as the best mariners in Europe. It cannot be denied, that the glory of first attacking the whale at a distance from the coast appertains wholly to them. Accordingly, the inhabitants of Cape Berton, and of Plech or Viel-Boucaut, the Basques of Bèarig, of Gattari, of St. Jean de Luz, Cibourre, and other whale-fishers on the coast of Guyenne, who harpooned in the high seas, were all declared to be exempt from dues of every description, by the laws of Oleron.

"So far as it was customary to present to the church, out of pure devotion, the tongues of the whales, as being the best

parts of those animals, such offering must be considered purely voluntary. It was therefore, in consequence of an usurpation of right, that the Kings of England demanded those seignorial dues, of which I have just spoken; for the Basques, towards the middle of the twelfth century, in the days of Eleanor of Guyenne, did not pay any such, unless, perhaps, in respect to stranded fish.

"It appears from all the manuscripts now extant, that the whales did not remain in the gulf of Gascony, during the whole year; and that they only frequented that bay between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes. Accordingly, it was merely a coasting fishery which the Basques at first carried on; but being encouraged by success, they advanced boldly to the contest, and navigating the intervening seas, thus anticipated part of the voyage, which those immense animals must otherwise have undertaken. Thence, a number of authors have been led to assert, that near a century before the expedition of Columbus, the Basques had already discovered Newfoundland, and Canada; the seas adjacent to which, abounded with whales, and other large fish. The number taken yearly by them, was indeed so great, that, according to Rondelet, the fishermen on the coast of Bayonne made use of the bones for the purpose of constructing fences in their gardens. It has been already stated, that this commodity was commonly sold in the markets, in the same manner as beef and mutton; in fact, it was eaten at the best tables; and Charles Etienne, in particular observes, that in lent, the poor derived their principal nourishment from it. This must have continued during a very long period, as Rondelet cites the fact, in 1554.

"According to some opinions, respecting the first distant expeditions of the Basques, these occurred so early as 1575; but if we are to give credit to others, it was not until 1617 that they took place. We are told, that certain fishermen, assisted by the merchants of Bourdeaux, equipped several ships for the North sea, and sailed to Greenland, and even to Spitsbergen; but, that the English and Dutch treated them with cruelty and injustice, prohibiting them in particular from landing to prepare their oil. These obstacles did not prevent the Basques however from fishing in the high seas, although they refrained from touching on any part of the coast. At length Soccoa, Cibourre, and St. Jean de Luz,

* II. 66 68.

† Rymer, Acta Pub. III. 514, 515.

‡ Rymer Act. Pub. V. 46.

de Luz, were taken and plundered by the Spaniards in 1636, who at the same time, seized on fourteen large vessels laden with blubber, &c. After this fatal event, which annihilated the fishery of the Basques, a number of their best sailors found it necessary to expatriate themselves, and carry their talents and industry elsewhere.

"It belongs to the pencil of history, to depict in their true colours, the disputes that took place among the rival companies which arose in Holland, France, and England, and built their prosperity on the ruin of each other. In the course of only two hundred years, they thinned, or rather entirely deprived, the North sea of its whales; for Anderson has calculated, that between 1721 and 1765, the Hollanders alone caught no less than 52,927.*

"I have thus collected and stated such facts as seem to ensure an incontestable priority on behalf of the fishermen of the North, in respect of this branch of maritime industry. If the Basques did not equal these, another species of glory at least is reserved for the latter, and this is, by the boldness of their navigation, to have afforded a grand example to the other nations of Europe; they having pierced nearly as far as the pole, in order to establish a species of floating manufacture there.

"Neither the Basques nor the Dutch can however be justly considered as the first whale-fishers; as the most ancient records possessed by the latter ascend no higher than the year 1415.† Besides, I find by the proceedings of the states-general of the United Provinces in 1614, that the Hollanders were at that period so little acquainted—with the whale-fishery, that they invited a great number of Basque fishermen from France, in order that they might teach them their method.

"It results then from the whole, that we are but little informed relative to the origin, the infancy, and the progress of this branch of maritime economy, both

among ourselves and our neighbours. Commerce has obtained a Fischer for an historian in Germany, and an Anderson in England. A third is yet wanting for France, in order to compile a complete work relative to the infancy, the youth, and the more advanced progress of a multitude of useful arts, in respect to the invention and practice of which we perhaps are entitled to the preference. In fine, it still remains a *desideratum*, to indicate the epochs at which we have gradually obtained perfection in our rural, commercial, and maritime economy."

This work abounds with curious facts, but is evident that it has been produced by Gallic vanity; for the author labours to attribute all the glory of the deep-sea fishery to his countrymen, the Basques and Normans. It is notorious, however, that the Dutch and English were their precursors, and that the French at no one period were able to rival either of these nations in the pursuit and capture of the whale.

"Tableau de Georgie, &c." An historical, political, ecclesiastical, and literary Account of Georgia, by Eugenius, Archimandrite of the Convent of St. Alexander Newsky.

The insular situation of Great Britain, in the opinion of many of her inhabitants, happily exempts her from any cares relative to other countries. Our commerce, our manufactures, our agriculture, and our navigation, according to them, are the sole objects that ought to be considered; and, with an exception to our colonial possessions in the West Indies, and our eastern dominions in Asia, that English interests alone should employ our attention, and engross our speculations.

It will readily occur, however, to men of discernment, that a great nation, such as ours, is deeply affected by the fall or aggrandizement of the remotest state in Europe, or perhaps even in Asia. And this argument does not embrace political relations alone; for our commercial prosperity is in some measure involved in it, as our manufactures, more especially during peace, extend, in some way or other, to almost every region of the habitable world.

Russia, with which we are at present at war, after having lately emerged from barbarism, has made inroads on all the neighbouring countries, and increased her empire to a most formidable size. Among her recent conquests is the country which is the subject of the present work;

* I have discovered by a work translated from the Dutch, that between 1669 and 1778, inclusive, the Dutch alone caught on the coast of Greenland, no fewer than 57,589 whales; and between 1719 and 1778, inclusive, they took 7,586 of these fish in Davis' Strait, which forms a grand total of 65,175 whales.

† Diplome de Guillaume, Conte de Bavière et de Hollande, en faveur des pêcheurs d'Ypel-sloot.

for part of Georgia has been lately transformed into a province, and many of the nations in the vicinity of Mount Caucasus, have been constrained to yield their fierce independence, in consequence of the victorious incursions of a people but a single degree less rude than themselves.

Georgia, in Russian called *Gorusia*, and in Turkish and Persian, *Giurdistan*, was formerly termed *Iberia*, by which name it is invariably mentioned by the Byzantine historians. Plutarch describes the government that prevailed there in ancient times; and the facts adduced by him, appear to have been correctly stated. The princes of the blood royal composed a very numerous tribe, or cast; and the eldest branch, always exercised the rights of sovereignty. When attacked by Pompey the Great, their king was called Artoces or Artchir; and they opposed him with numerous but undisciplined armies, unable to contend in the open country against the veteran legions of ancient Rome. They must, however, have been, even at that remote period, rather more civilized, perhaps, than at present; for according to Strabo, they built towns, manufactured the grape into wine, and cultivated corn: all of which presuppose a certain degree of polity.

So much for their ancient state: as to their modern annals, we learn that the Czar, or *Tzar*, Wachtang I. laid the foundation of Teflis, the capital, in the year 311 of the Christian æra. After changing their religion, from heathenism to christianity, they began to distinguish themselves among their neighbours. Their conversion, as usual, was produced by a female. This pious woman, called Nonna, if we are to credit the testimony of one of their kings, gravely confirmed by Rufinus, wrought many great miracles, and these are, at the same time, amply attested by the collateral proofs of several religious books, which minutely describe all the particulars. Such a favourite, indeed, has this good lady been, for ages past, that the natives were careful, amidst all their feuds and wars, to preserve, for several centuries, a cross formed out of the trunks of two vines, and tied together with her hair. In consequence of a successful invasion of the Turks, it was carried, however, into Russia, where it remained until within these few years; when the present Emperor, with a most becoming respect for the religious prejudices of his new sub-

jects, sent back this *palladium* of the nation, to the shrine whence it was formerly taken.

After subjugating many of their neighbours, the Iberians themselves were at length overcome by the Persians. On this, many of the chiefs entered into the service of their conquerors; but Prince Tornikia, who had turned Monk, leaving his convent, assumed the dress of a warrior, and distinguished himself by his exploits. What is still more wonderful, after defeating the enemy, he calmly resumed the habit of his order, and built a convent on Mount Athos, where his armour is still exhibited.

At length, Georgia, having regained her independence, was enabled, by the wisdom of her princes, to withstand the efforts of the surrounding nations, here termed *barbarians*. David III. who ascended the throne, in 809, rebuilt several towns, which had fallen into decay, while George III. who commenced his reign in 1150, carried his victorious arms into Persia, and thus avenged his country for the many wrongs experienced from that quarter.

But Tamar, who may be considered as the Iberian Catharine, deserves the greatest portion of notice, as she eclipsed the glory of all her predecessors, and has not since been equalled by any of the succeeding princes. This illustrious female commenced her reign in 1171, and filled the throne during a period of twenty-seven years. She commanded her armies in person, at the head of which her majesty gained many battles, and rendered several nations tributary. Her princes, and great men, if we are to give credit to the work before us, which is further supported by other authorities, mingled a taste for the Muses with a love of war; and on their return from the toils of a campaign, amused themselves with poetry. Their compositions, both in verse and in prose, are still relished by the Georgians, who admire the classic productions of those days, when the court of Teflis was thronged with men of letters. During the life of this celebrated princess, who married a son of the Czar Andrew Bogulohskoi, and thus, for the first time, formed a connexion with Russia, Georgia, may be said to have enjoyed all the blessings of the golden age.

The age of iron soon succeeded; for a queen, named *Udan*, or the Russian, having imprudently divided the kingdom into two, of course rendered it weaker, and

and less able to bear the pressure of a foreign enemy. Jhengis Khan, therefore, was enabled to traverse the country thrice; and the princes of the blood royal, preferring the suggestions of their own ambition, to the love of their country, called in the assistance of foreign nations, for the express purpose of satiating their own lust of dominion.

During this epoch of confusion and disaster, Tamerlane obliged nearly all the Georgians to submit to the rites of circumcision, and profess the faith of Mahomet. But this was not all; for in 1414, the Czar Alexander I. partitioned out the kingdom among his three sons, giving Kardwel to one, Kachetia to another, and Imirette to the third and youngest. These three branches have produced and continued three different successions, amidst a melancholy series of civil discord, foreign invasion, and religious persecutions. The dethronement, and assassination of many of the princes, and the bloody civil wars to which these events gave rise, naturally weakened the strength and power of a divided country. This of course invited hostilities on the part of the surrounding nations, and we accordingly find, that towards the end of the sixteenth century, Imirette was entirely subdued by the Turks; while Kardwel and Kachetia, without so much as a struggle, resigned themselves to the dominion of the Persians. The Czar of Kachetia, however, who had consented to become their vassal, thought proper to withdraw from the yoke of the latter, and placed himself under the protection of Russia, to the sovereign of which country he became tributary. The tribute, however, was not onerous, although it might have been dishonourable; at first it consisted of only ten pieces of gold and silver cloth, and fifty pieces of satin. In return for this yearly present, the reigning monarch, Theodore Iwanowitsch, agreed to protect his vassal from every enemy; and to confirm this promise in 1586, transmitted a fine patent, replete with offers of assistance, to which a gold seal was appended.

This intercourse, naturally excited the jealousy of both the Turks and Persians, and in 1653, we find Teymuras, a brave prince, after being assailed on every side by enemies, imploring the assistance of six thousand Russians, in vain.

At length, the Georgian Czar, Artchiel, having repaired to Russia, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, died there in 1713, and in his will declared Peter

the Great heir to all his dominions. That monarch, by his brilliant conquests on the side of Persia, was enabled to protect the Georgians, during the latter period of his reign; but, on his death, the Turks entered the country; and Russia, in the person of one of his successors, acknowledged their right of dominion. Persia, however, not unmindful of her interests, was still eager to obtain a nominal sovereignty over the territories adjacent to her empire; and by the treaty of 1736, the Turks, in their turn, were obliged to cede the supreme authority over Upper Georgia to Nadir Shah, or Thamas Kouli Khan, who conciliated the affections of the inhabitants.

Some time after the demise of that celebrated warrior, the Prince or Czar Heraclius, who died in 1798, threw off the Persian yoke; but it was only to submit to the more terrible domination of Russia: he having agreed to become the vassal of the Empress Catharine, in 1783. His successor, Prince George, after an appearance of consultation with the chief personages in his dominions, found it prudent to abdicate the sovereignty, and cede the country entirely to the Russians. This event, which his mother had never been able to accomplish, was reserved for the reign of Paul Petrowitz's person, who received a deputation of the inhabitants, with great ceremony; and was most graciously pleased to admit the Georgians of Kachetia and Kardwel, to all the rights, immunities, franchises, and privileges, of Russian subjects. The Emperor Alexander has since formed Upper Georgia into a province, under the name of Gorusia, and has established a regency at Tefilis, the capital, for its government. As the inhabitants are attached to their own laws, these are allowed for the present to remain in force, and the native *Boyars* are to be preferred to Russians, in respect to public offices: but as the revenue is only valued at 101,000 rubles per annum, and nearly the whole of this sum will be required for the establishment of order; the courtiers of St. Petersburg are not likely to become candidates for any, even of the greatest posts. In respect to Imirette, usually called Lower Georgia, a descendant of the ancient sovereigns is still permitted to reign there, under the auspices of Russia.

As to literary pursuits, the Georgians do not seem of late years to have excelled. Their authors have been chiefly

Theologians.

Theologians, and most, if not all their manuscripts, relate to ecclesiastical affairs. This circumstance is easily accounted for, as on the fall of Constantinople, and the dissolution of the Greek empire, great numbers of the clergy took refuge in their country, whither they at the same time carried whatsoever was accounted valuable. John Pertizi, about the year 1100, during the reign of the Czar David, by whom he was patronized, translated many philosophical and theological works out of the Greek into his own vernacular language. Georgian versions of Aristotle, Plato, and Porphyry, still exist; and Prince Orbelianow composed a dictionary, which is yet preserved in Teflis, but has never been printed. Persian manuscripts also abound there; and they are in possession of a History of Joseph and Salicha, the wife of Potiphar; which in their language is denominated *Usup Salichaniani*. Of their own original productions, the most celebrated is the *Tumariani*, being an epic poem on the queen, or rather the Czarina Tamar, to whom we have alluded above. She is described as Juno, rather dignified than beautiful, with a majestic aspect, and a "flowing gait," like to a river, "nobly rolling its waters along its bed." In respect to recent improvements, we are informed by the very intelligent Russian Archimandrite, who composed this work, that the native princes who lately ruled in Georgia, endeavoured to enlighten the people, by the diffusion of knowledge. To achieve this, they founded schools, and libraries; they also established printing-presses, and appear to have been actuated by a noble spirit of emulation. The Vice-Patriarch Anthony, who died in 1798, compiled, or at least published, a grammar, and a dictionary; circulated several elementary books relative to history and geography; and caused many scientific works to be translated from the French and German into the Georgian language. He also composed the funeral sermons of a number of saints and martyrs, who died fighting for their country.

After having treated thus fully of the history and literature, we shall now extract some information, relative to the geography of a country, bounded by the dominions of the Turks, the Persians, and the Russians; and subject, in turn, to them all. Mount Caucasus, which appears to have been to the full as well known to the ancients as the moderns, extends its immense chain of hilly region

between the Black and the Caspian seas. The middle is interspersed with glaciers, while all the summits are covered with snow, which the sun has not power to dissolve. It extends about four hundred and fifty miles in length, while its breadth, in the widest part, is two hundred miles. Elbutz is the highest promontory, and its summit is estimated at four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the adjacent sea; we apprehend, however, that the author is here mistaken; for if this computation be in the least accurate, it must necessarily follow, that the Caucasus, in point of elevation, is a mountain of the second or third order.

To the north, this immense range of hills bounds those extensive plains, occupied, in the time of the Romans, by the Sarmatians; it is now the residence and hunting-grounds of the Cossacks and Calmucks, who serve in the Russian armies, and are more celebrated as freebooters, than as warriors. To the south it joins Mount Taurus; to the east it gradually shelves, or declines towards the Caspian; while to the west, its abrupt and rugged cliffs, extend towards the Euxine sea. This immense mountainous tract is not so strong, in a military point of view, as might have been expected; and indeed the armies of Persia, of Russia, and of Turkey, have all penetrated into, and overrun it, with a facility that appears almost incredible. Notwithstanding this, there are but two passages; one that opens to Asia, and the other to Europe; that situate near to where the river Tereck takes its rise, has been denominated the gate of Caucasus; the second is the defile of Derbend, or the Caspian gate.

The isthmus of Caucasus has been long celebrated; and in its neighbourhood are to be found, not only all the climates, but all the productions of Europe, and Asia. The physiognomies and the dialects of the inhabitants, are all alike various; and the author, not unmindful that he is a Russian by birth, after enumerating the various nations, who either roam at large, or are settled here, is eager to convince his readers, that, however barbarous, or however distant, they all own the emperor for their liege lord.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Eloge du Citoyen Riche, par le Citoyen Cuvier:" an Eulogium on the Citizen Riche, by the Citizen Cuvier.

"Claude Anthony Gaspard Riche, M. D. of the faculty of Montpellier, a member

member of the Academy of Sciences, of that city, and also of the Natural Society of Paris, &c. was born at Lyons, on the 28th of August, 1762. His father, N. Riche, had been deputy to the attorney-general of the parliament of Dombes, and he was also the younger brother of Prony, a member of the first class of the Institute. Destined originally for the law, he resided, during some years, with an attorney, in his native city; but having obtained full liberty to follow his own inclinations, in consequence of the death of his father, he repaired to Montpellier, with the view of resigning himself wholly to the study of nature.

During a residence of three years, Riche applied himself to the sciences allied to medicine, more especially natural history and physics. While in that city, he sustained several theses, and distinguished himself by one in particular, on the chemistry of vegetables, replete with ingenious experiments: in fine, his reputation was now so well established, that the Academy of Sciences of Montpellier, elected him an associated correspondent, in express contravention to its own regulations, prohibiting the admission of any medical student. In 1787, he obtained a doctor's degree.

Finding himself attacked at this period, with a *phthisis*, which increased in the exact proportion of his application, he was obliged to resign his labours, and seek for solace in the bosom of his family; which he quitted, however, soon after, in order to repair to Paris: there, encouraged by assistance of every kind, and also urged forward by a noble emulation, he continued to prosecute his studies with renewed ardour. His genius, accordingly developed itself, in a variety of different memoirs, particularly one relative to the classification of animals by their interior parts; another, concerning *larvæ*; a third, which had for its object an account of microscopic animals; and a fourth, concerning the petrified shells in the vicinity of Paris.

The best eulogium that can be paid to Riche, is, that he possessed the esteem and affection of those two justly celebrated men, Fabricius, and Vicq-d'Azir. The latter made him the associate of his labours, and was indebted to his assiduity for a large portion of what he published in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*: Riche is author of the *Tables* which precede the *Comparative Anatomy*. The original draughts of these, written and

corrected with his own hand, are still in existence.

Vicq d'Azir, accordingly, on all occasions, was ready to do him ample justice; he praised him several times in his writings, and was accustomed to prophecy that he would be his successor. Riche, however, survived him no more than two years; these were chiefly occupied by a long voyage, of which we intend to give an account, as during that period, he acted a very conspicuous part, in consequence of his zeal for the progress of science; to which, indeed, he devoted the whole of his life.

It is with a certain degree of affection, that the name of the unfortunate *La Pérouse* is always mentioned. Sent to the South Sea, to reconnoitre those lands which the immortal Cook had not been able to visit, he set out, in 1775, with instructions to return in 1788. But these three years elapsed, and no intelligence whatsoever was received concerning him, posterior to his departure from Botany Bay. It became extremely probable, and indeed appeared evident, at length, that he had either perished on some rock, or by means of some tempest. However, in the month of January, 1791, the Society of Naturalists proposed to the Constituent Assembly, to fit out a new expedition, to ascertain the fate of the former; and to resume, in case of misadventure, that project; the completion of which had been prevented by misfortune. This scheme, equally honourable to the nation, and advantageous to the cause of science, was listened to with enthusiasm.

Two vessels were accordingly destined for the expedition: these were called, *La Recherche*, and *L'Espérance*; D'Entrecasteaux, repaired on board the former, as commander of the expedition; with Hernimy d'Auribeau, as his captain, Crepin, his lieutenant, &c. Huon, who possessed the rank of captain, commanded the *Recherche*; while Frobriart served under him, as an inferior officer.

Great discernment was displayed in the choice of the persons to be employed for the purpose of making researches in natural history; and at the recommendation of the Society of Naturalists, Thévenard, minister of the marine, appointed Riche, together with Labillardière, a botanist, already celebrated on account of his journey to Syria, in the course of which he discovered, and has since published, several curious plants. Deschamps and Blavier, were the

the mineralogists; and to these were added, Lahaie, as gardener. Care also was taken, that the chaplains and surgeons should be men conversant in the productions of nature. Ventenat fulfilled the former of these functions on board the *Recherche*; and, during the course of the voyage, displayed an uncommon portion of zeal; while the astronomer Pison, acted in a similar capacity on board the *Espérance*. Bertrand was the regular astronomer; but, having taken his departure at the Cape of Good Hope, his place was supplied by an officer of the name of De Rossel.

This little expedition set sail at noon, on the 28th of September, and anchored at St. Croix, in the island of Teneriffe, October 13.

Proper guides, and every thing else necessary for a journey to the Peak, having been obtained, the naturalists, &c. immediately set out on their way thither; but many of them were prevented from accomplishing their wishes, by physical difficulties: Riche, and Blavier were both unable to reach the summit, which enterprize was achieved by Labillardiere alone. He has since published an abridged narrative of his proceedings.

The passage from Teneriffe to the Cape furnished a variety of interesting facts concerning fishes and their anatomy. At length, on the 17th of January, the squadron came to anchor in the road; and from this portion of Africa, Riche transmitted some fine specimens of plants, as well as several very instructive memoirs to the Philomathic and Natural History Societies.

Having again proceeded to sea, on the 16th of February, and left Blavier behind them, who was obliged to remain on account of his health, they obtained sight of the island of Amsterdam, on the 28th of March; this is situate, in the middle of the Indian sea, at almost an equal distance from the continent of Africa and New Holland. Thence the squadron shaped its course towards Van Diemen's Land, which forms the most southern portion of New Holland, and anchored in the bay of Tempests, on the 21st of April. Riche went repeatedly on shore, and proceeded frequently up the country. He examined the waters, the trees, the forests, and the land, as well as the habitations, for the natives had fled, and it was but rarely, and by accident, that he could approach any of them. It is well known that these people are *anthro-*

pophagi, that they lead a wandering life, that they subsist chiefly on fish, for the catching of which they employ little boats formed out of the bark of the Eucalyptus; and in a word, that the islands does not possess any *quadrupeds*.

"This point of land, which greatly resembles the termination of Africa in its general form, and differs but little from it in latitude, presented to Riche a striking analogy with the cape, in respect to the article of lithology, for its rocks and soil exhibited the same substances and also similar dispositions; the sea too enabled him to make a multitude of discoveries." That portion of his journal, in which he gives an account of his dissections, and at the same time described whatsoever appeared new, in respect to fishes, mollusca, or shells, contains a multitude of curious and interesting facts.

"Having quitted this place on the 28th of May 1791, the squadron crossed the strait which had been discovered by Saint Aignan, an officer, and Beaupré, a geographical engineer; this leads from the Bay of Tempests to Adventure Bay. It was on this occasion that Riche was made acquainted with a new cause of the luminous state of the ocean, in an undescribed species of *Daphnia*, which proved to be uncommonly phosphorescent.

"They then steered to the north, to reach New Caledonia, a long and narrow isle, situate fifteen degrees to the east of New Holland, and almost parallel to the coasts of that extensive region. On this occasion they saw the western part of it, which had never been examined before, and which is uncommonly perilous to navigators, on account of the multitude of reefs which prohibit all approach.

"On the 2d of July, they lost sight of the land without having been able to go on-shore, and then shaped their course towards the Admiralty Isles, situate to the north of New Guinea: for they had learned from vague rumours that some European dresses, and utensils had been seen there, whence it was hoped, they might be able to learn something concerning the navigators of whom they were in search. As they passed along, they saw the islands of Solomon, or the Arsacides, and they recognized the western part of the Archipelago of Bougainville, called also the Treasury Isles. These are situate to the west of New Guinea; but they held no communication, except with the inhabitants of *Bouca*, so called by

by Bougainville, on account of the cry uttered by them. They are a people of a dark complexion, who cover their bodies with different colours, and spoil their teeth by the use of betel and lime.

"The expedition arrived on the 17th of July, at Port Carteret, in New Ireland; and this place being much nearer the line, than any other they had hitherto visited, they there discovered a great number of new productions. Riche, as usual, has described many of the animals and shells, objects which are so much the more precious, as we have hitherto had but a few of the testaceous species of the torrid zone figured by Adanson, and some executed with little fidelity by D'Argenville.

Leaving Port Carteret on the 24th of July, they passed along the coast of New Ireland, and again arrived on the 28th at the Admiralty Isles. The researches made by them, to discover the wreck of La Pérouse's squadron, were in vain. They communicated freely with the inhabitants, who seemed good and peaceable: they even entered into an amicable traffic, and for that purpose repaired on board the French vessels; but no instrument, and no article whatsoever, of European manufacture, was discovered in their possession. The only vestment worn by these islanders, consists of a species of shell, called *bullavum*, with which they covered or adorned a certain part, and it was considered as a great instance of immodesty to throw it aside; in short, it produced the same sensation among them as a woman going naked in public would do among us.

"Having passed through several clusters of islands situate to the west, on the 21st of August they doubled the north-western cape of New Guinea, with a view of reaching Amboyna, where, after a variety of disagreeable incidents, our naturalist arrived on the 6th of November, 1792. This island, so celebrated by naturalists, is considered as the chief establishment appertaining to the Dutch in the Moluccas.

"Here Riche and his companions, without permitting themselves to be deterred, either by the burning heat of the climate, or a thousand other difficulties, made several successful excursions. His journal contains a variety of observations, relative to the marine animals of Amboyna; he presents a complete anatomical description of the (*calao*) buceros, hitherto wanting to naturalists, as well

as of a new species of tortoise, called *Testudo Amboiensis*.

They took their departure from Amboyna on the 13th of October, after a stay of twenty-eight days, with a view of surveying the continent of New Holland, and more especially of reconnoitring the coasts which are supposed to have joined the land discovered by Nuyts in 1672, to the shores of Van Diemen. This geographical task was commenced at Cape Lewin, or the Cape of Lyons, the most westerly point of Nuyts's discoveries, where they arrived on the 5th of December. They kept in with the land as close as possible; and on the 9th found themselves in the most critical position of any that had occurred during the whole voyage; for a violent gale of wind embayed them within a reef of rocks, where they, however, found a good anchorage, and there they remained several days."

It was during the period they were anchored there, that Riche had nearly become the victim of his zeal for discovery. He had gone ashore on the 14th of December, at ten o'clock in the morning, with several officers of the *Espérance*, as well as his colleagues Labillardiere, and Ventenat. They dispersed, as usual, after having agreed to meet about sunset, at the boat. At the appointed period, however, Riche did not make his appearance, and they waited for him during the space of two hours with the most painful inquietude. But at length, night having arrived, his companions were obliged to return to the vessel, leaving a good fire, provisions, clothes, his fowling-piece, and a few words in writing, behind them, on the beach. Laignet and Lagrandiere went on shore early next morning in quest of the naturalist, but repaired on board again at two o'clock, without having proved successful. At four, twelve men set out with a view of making a fresh effort to discover him; but they soon despaired of success, in consequence of finding his handkerchief and one of his pistols on the beach, whence they supposed that he had fallen a prey to the savages. As this attempt was to be the last, provisions for two days had been stowed in the boat, and the commander of the expedition had ordered guns to be discharged, and fireworks to be exhibited, during the whole of the night, with a view of preserving the life of the unfortunate naturalist.

But the water being by this time nearly expended, and the people begin-

ning to murmur at the delay which occurred, it was determined, if this interesting young man did not return with the boat, that the expedition should immediately sail without him. However, at three o'clock on the 16th, most unexpectedly, was brought on board this martyr to natural history, half dead with hunger and fatigue! We regret that we are here unable to give a detail of what he experienced during three whole days; and we shall only observe, that having perceived clouds of smoke arising from different parts of the land, and seemingly but a short distance from the spot where he then was, he had directed his course thither, for the express purpose of ascertaining the cause.

The smoke seemed to him to be very near, but his sight must have deceived him greatly on this occasion; for, after having walked about three leagues, he still found himself at a great distance from it. It was thus, that he insensibly lost sight of his companions, and strayed so as not to be discovered. During his journey he beheld a number of curious objects; and, among others, a valley covered with trunks of petrified trees, all of which appeared to have been broken off at about a foot from the earth; every thing which distinguished the character of trees, was however easily perceptible. As to the smoke alluded to above, it was supposed to have been produced by the fire made by the inhabitants of the country, to clear the underwood, for many of them had been seen employed in this manner. In respect to quadrupeds, a few *kanguroos* only had been discovered; the traces of a different animal, were, however, observed.

On the vessels quitting this port, December 17th, they continued to coast along the shore of New Holland, until January 2d, 1793, when a contrary wind, the want of water, and an accident which occurred to the helm of the *Esperance*, forced them to alter their course.

Their passage consisted of nine degrees of longitude, and during the whole of that immense space they did not discover any place proper for anchorage; any port, or any mouth of a river, either great or small. Leaving, therefore, every thing on this subject as obscure as before, they now shaped their voyage towards *Van Diemen's Land*; and on the 21st of January, once more anchored in the Bay of Tempests, where they had spent two months during the preceding year.

They also again traversed the adjoining strait, entered Adventure Bay, and there found some remains of the garden which had been planted in February, 1792, by Captain Bligh. They themselves sowed some seeds, and placed an inscription there.

On the 11th of March, they discovered the North Cape of New Zealand; but here again they were unable to land on a coast which promised to be so fruitful in discoveries; their time did not permit; and in addition to this, they knew that La Pérouse, on leaving Botany Bay, had steered towards the Friendly Islands, and it was there they expected to hear tidings of him.

On their arrival they accordingly made the necessary inquiries, on which the inhabitants enumerated all the vessels which they had seen, since the arrival of Captain Cook, indicating the time by the number of their *yam** seasons: among others, they recognized the passage of La Peyrouse to the north of these islands, when he repaired from the Navigator's Isles to Botany Bay. He was then sufficiently near to purchase some fish from those who were on the banks to the north of Tongataboo; but they were assured, that he had not reappeared, on his return from Botany Bay; hence it followed, either that the vessels in question must have perished during the interval, or that he had changed his course. It is extremely probable, according to the opinion of Beaupré, that, having been prevented by the feeble state of his crew from reaching Tongataboo, he had been anxious to anchor at New Caledonia, where, according to Cook's narrative, he would have found plenty of provisions, and a hospitable reception from the inhabitants; but instead of what he had thus promised himself to meet with, he experienced death on the frightful chain of rocks, where our voyagers were themselves in danger of perishing more than once. Indeed, if any of the crew had gained the main land, they would have become victims to the inhabitants, who, so far from possessing the humane character attributed to them by the celebrated English circumnavigator just alluded to, are supposed to be the most ferocious *antrophagi* in existence.

But if the Friendly Isles did not afford any satisfaction as to the principal aim of

* The *yam* is a species of potatoe.

the expedition, they abundantly satisfied the wishes of the naturalists, in respect to their productions, more especially by furnishing them with great plenty of the plants of the bread-fruit, which, after experiencing a variety of risks, have, at length, in consequence of the pains taken by Lahaie, arrived safe in France, whence they will be transmitted hereafter for the purpose of enriching our colonies.

After having sojourned at Tongataboo, from 23d of March, 1792, until the 18th of April, the expedition proceeded towards the west, in order to reach the eastern coast of New Caledonia, because this was now the sole remaining place where there was the least likelihood of hearing any tidings of the unfortunate La Peyrouse. They arrived at this place on the 27th of April, after having seen many of the islands discovered by Cook, and among others, the volcano of Tanna, which was still burning.

It was here, that, on the 6th of May, Huon, captain of the *Esperance*, died; on which Auribeau, the lieutenant of the *Recherche*, obtained the command. He was interred on a little island, where the observatory had been placed. His collection was bequeathed by him to the state; and there is preserved at the Museum, a very rare species of shell, *Argonauta Vitrea*, which he particularly recommended on his death-bed. The commander in chief D'Entrecasteaux, only survived his colleague two months, he having paid the debt of nature on the 21st of July, 1793, almost under the equator. On this, Hernimy d'Auribeau assumed the chief command, while Rossel became captain of *L'Esperance*.

On the 14th of August the two vessels arrived at Wagion, where they remained until the 27th: they afterwards anchored on the 3d of September at Bourro, where they sojourned until the 15th, and were well treated by the Dutch. From that port they repaired to the Isle of Java, by passing through the Strait of Bontou.—They then arrived at Sourbay, or Sourabaya, a port in the western part of Java, on the 18th of October, 1793. There the officers went on shore to refresh themselves, and remained during the space of two months.

Meanwhile Riche occupied his leisure hours in making excursions into the neighbouring country. Such, however, was the natural insalubrity of the climate, augmented, as it then happened to be, by continual rains, that it proved fatal to many persons belonging to the expe-

dition. We shall only notice the death of the astronomer Pierson, which occurred January 2, 1794. D'Auribeau caused a tomb to be erected to his memory, on which an honourable inscription was engraved.

Intelligence of the events of the French revolution, which first reached them at this place, having occasioned a great difference of opinion, an unhappy division took place, which put an end to the expedition. The commander took every opportunity to vex those whose opinions happened to be opposite to his own, and had recourse to the most cruel measures for that purpose. On the 23d he sent to Samarang, without any previous notice, Legrand, Villaumez, and Laignet, officers; Labillardière and Riche, naturalists; Ventenat, the chaplain; and Piron, the draftsman. All the collections, the journals, and the charts, remained in his own possession; these were afterwards carried to England, whence was sent back that portion which consisted of natural history.

After remaining some time at Samarang, Riche and Legrand were dispatched by their colleagues to Batavia, to solicit a passage to Europe. They were at first detained as prisoners; but, after a long time spent in negotiations, they were at length dispatched to the Isle of France, on board of a flag of truce.—Ventenat died a few days after his arrival; and Riche, being unable to support the loss of the valuable and important collection, formed by him in the course of the expedition, offered to return in quest of his treasures, and he accordingly repaired for this purpose to Batavia, but without success.

When he had once more revisited the Isle of France, he continued his researches, so long, and to as great a degree, as his feeble state of health would permit. Having at length embarked for his native country, he reached Bourdeaux, whence he repaired to Mount d'Or, to drink the waters; but he arrived at that place in such a feeble state, that he survived his journey but a few days, having died there at the age of 35.

"Nécrologie de Cavanilles."—Account of the late Abbé Cavanilles the Spanish Botanist.

Don Antonio Joseph Cavanilles was born at Valencia, on the 16th of January, 1745. He first studied the learned languages, under the Jesuits, and then repaired to the University of his native city, in order to apply himself to philosophy and theology.

It was by his advice, and that of his friend, Don John Baptiste Menoz, that this seat of learning has substituted for its lessons the works of Condillac and Muschenbrock, in the place of inferior authors. It was in consequence of their interposition also, that mathematics, scarcely known there before, have since become one of the chief branches of learning.

After being some time a professor of philosophy at Murcia, Cavanilles was at length invited to superintend the education of the children of the late duke of Infantado. He immediately accepted of so honourable a charge, and conducted himself on this occasion with equal zeal and success. The eldest of his pupils, the present duke, who has taken up arms in behalf of his oppressed country, soon distinguished himself above all those of his own rank, on account of his attachment both to men of letters, and to those sciences which he has cultivated with success.

The charge with which he had been entrusted, occasioned the Abbé to repair to Paris in 1777. There he spent no less than twelve whole years of his life, and there he made himself master of several new acquisitions, particularly botany, to which he is indebted for his great reputation. He also found means to acquire a critical knowledge of the language of the country in which he resided; for in 1784, he published in French, a long article concerning Spain, in the New Encyclopedia. This was his first work; and he engaged in it with a zeal and a warmth truly patriotic. His first botanical dissertation appeared in the course of the succeeding year, and from 1785 to 1790, he added nine others. Those acquainted with this branch of natural history, have admired the clearness, precision, and critical knowledge displayed by him in the course of the undertaking. It contains a description of a very large number of species, and is accompanied by 297 engravings, all the designs of which were made by himself.

On his return to his native country, Cavanilles, in 1791, commenced that beautiful work published by him under the title of *Icones Plantarum*; it consists of six volumes, and contains 601 plates, executed in a superior manner by his own hand. Here are to be found not only many specimens of his new genera, but a prodigious collection of species, some of which are eminently curious. Some in part appertain to Spain, and in part

to the two Indies. New Holland also, has contributed its portion of the interesting specimens which occupy all this work. The Abbé received orders from his government to traverse Spain, for the purpose of collecting the plants growing there. He began his botanical labours by repairing to Valencia, his native country; but he did not confine himself to a simple examination of the vegetable worlds, for he made a variety of remarks relative to the mineral kingdom, the agriculture, the geography, &c. of this province; not a single village of which but was visited by him, not a canton but he examined, not a mountain, nay, scarcely a rock, that he has not made observations upon.

In 1801, the Abbé Cavanilles was nominated Director of the Royal Establishment of Botany at Madrid, where he soon proved himself worthy of the preference exhibited on this occasion: for he reformed the garden, and introduced a new method of teaching. Scarcely did he find himself settled in the capital, when he determined to publish a *Hortus Regius Matritensis*, consisting of all the plants, both new and old, in the royal garden. He was studiously occupied on the work in question, when this zealous botanist, the friend of Jussieu, Desfontaines, Thouin, Ventenat, &c. fell a prey to diseases in the 60th year of his age; and thus at least was saved from beholding the misery attendant on the subjugation of the country that had given him birth.

“Notice our Marc Hilaire Vilaris.”
—A Biographical Notice relative to Marc Hilaire Vilaris.

Marc Vilaire Hilaris was born at Bourdeaux in 1720. He was the son of an apothecary at that city, and his mother was the daughter of the Vice-Seneschal of Neval. Having been always intended to succeed his father, he was brought up under him until he was eighteen years of age, at which period he was sent to Paris, to obtain a knowledge of chemistry, and natural history.

Vilaris had the good fortune to be placed under Rovellet, an accomplished chemist, and most amiable man. In his laboratory, he not only learned whatsoever was necessary to his progress, but became acquainted with a number of celebrated persons, whose conversation inspired him with a noble emulation. During the campaign in Hanover, he was employed in a medical capacity in the French army; but his heart, which was already devoted to virtue, would not permit him to witness the depredations and

and the disorders, frequently inseparable from the scourge of war. Vilaris, accordingly, quitted the scene of carnage, and returned to Bourdeaux, in which place his taste and his zeal soon enabled him to prove useful to his fellow-citizens. He entered upon a course of chemistry, which served to extend the study of a science, which at that period was considered as only appertaining to pharmacy. But his numerous occupations did not make him forget that he had a debt to pay to society and to nature; and he was on the point of receiving the hand of a young and accomplished female, who had won his heart, when death unexpectedly bereaved him of a future companion. Such a cruel loss produced a fixed melancholy, and he determined to remain in a state of celibacy, during the remainder of his days.

His father now thought of diverting his chagrin, by giving up to him the sole direction and superintendence of his laboratory, and thus affording an opportunity to apply himself to the practice of pharmacy. He accordingly became an apothecary in 1748, and immediately conceived a plan for the improvement of his art, but was prevented from carrying it into execution, in consequence of the interposition of a contemptible jealousy. Being aware of the utility of botany, he proposed to the company of apothecaries, to establish a garden for plants of every description in which the medical man and the patient might alike see and obtain those simples, which were necessary for the practice of the one, and the cure of the other; this scheme was, however, attended with the same ill success as the former, which occasioned great grief to all liberal minds. His reputation, however, had by this time generally spread abroad; and, in 1752, the Academy of Sciences at Bourdeaux, evinced its high opinion of his merit, by enrolling his name as one of its members.

Having recollected soon after this, that he had seen and examined at Sevres the fine white earth, with which the beautiful china is there made, he imagined that he would be able to discover plenty of it, either in the province of Guyenne or its vicinity. Three whole years, dedicated to travelling, inspection and enquiry, did not discourage this ardent naturalist. At length, in 1757, he had the good fortune to find out *Kaolin*, at St. Yriex, in the Lemousin. A few fragments were immediately transmitted

to Paris, and were at first supposed to have been specimens from the cabinet of some curious person: it was impossible to imagine in the capital, that a provincial could have been the first to make so important a discovery! However, to convince the incredulous, he sent several hundred weight to Paris, with the plants growing on the surface, and it was in vain after this to deny the fact! Macquer was soon after dispatched in company with him to the quarry of St. Yriex to verify the fact, and Limoges was thus indebted to Vilaris for the establishment of a manufacture of admirable porcelain; although the former in his *Chemical Dictionary*, article *Porcelain*, page 222, attributes all the merit of this undertaking to himself.

In 1765, it being supposed that the use of salt meat was the cause of scurvy among sailors, a new method of curing beef was looked upon to be a grand *desideratum*. After a variety of trials, he at length discovered the process, which consisted in *desiccation*; and in 1768-9, he prepared for government, the flesh of twenty-four oxen, which was carried to India, and brought back without any alteration. The experiment was repeated in 1784, and with equal success; for the animal jelly had been rendered incorruptible; and at the end of six years, a single spoonfull, with a little salt was sufficient for two cups of broth!

Nearly at the same time he discovered a new and more economical process for the manufacture of sugar in the colonies; and died in 1792, in consequence of preparing an extract of hemlock in his laboratory, at the request of a friend.

MISCELLANIES.

“Basil fils de Boguslas:”—Basil, the son of Boguslas, Prince of Novogorod; an ancient Russian Tale.

Boguslas prince of Novogorod was eighty years old when he died, and he had reigned three score of these, happy and tranquil. Basil his only son, was but twenty, when he was freed from the paternal yoke, and subject alone to the guardianship of a tender mother, who adored him; he soon resigned himself wholly to the rule of ardent and impetuous passions, in consequence of which, he committed much mischief.

It was his custom to spend whole days in the street, during which he diverted himself with men and boys. But unhappy

were those who played with him! for he whose hand he seized, lost his hand, and he whose head he smote, lost his head!

The inhabitants of Novogorod soon became weary of the sports of the young prince; and the *Posadniks*, or municipal magistrates, assembled at the Town-House, to deliberate concerning him. After the consultation was over, they repaired to Basil's mother, and addressed her as follows:

"Thou art a good lady, Amelpha Timopheiewna; watch therefore more strictly over the conduct of thy dear child, the boy Basil, son of Boguslas; and take care in particular, that he no longer spend whole days in the street, amusing himself in the rough manner he hath been accustomed to do; for our great city already begins to be depopulated by his diversions."

At this discourse, the good lady was sensibly afflicted; she promised the *Posadniks* to regulate her son better, and then making a low curtesey, dismissed them with her usual politeness. After this, calling Basil, she spoke to him as follows:

"In the name of God, my dear child, do not go any more into the street to divert yourself with grown men, and the young lads of Novogorod. You possess the strength of a warrior, but you have not discretion enough to use it with propriety; for he whose hand you seize, loses his hand, and he whose head you but strike, loses his head. The people already murmur and the *Posadniks* have come to me to complain. Were they to revolt, what could we do against them? You have no longer a father; and as for me, I am but a poor widow; and whatever your strength may be, is it possible that you yourself, could resist against thousands of enemies? Are not the inhabitants of Novogorod innumerable! Listen to my counsel therefore, and obey thy mother!"

Basil, son of Boguslas, listened most respectfully to the remonstrance of his mother, and when she had concluded her discourse, he inclined his head to the ground, and spoke as follows:

"My good mother, I care not for the *Posadniks*, or the men of Novogorod, but I pay a high respect to thy maternal remonstrances and good advice! I promise therefore, that I shall never again divert myself in the streets; but how am I to be amused? How am I to prove the strength of my arm? You have

not brought me into the world that I might shiver all day long over a stove; and it is not for nothing that I have received the vigour of a warrior. O! when the proper time arrives, I will know how to humble the *Posadniks*; and when that period comes, all the country of the Russians shall bend before me! But as at present, I am under your guardianship, I hope you will permit me to select a few companions, with whom I can divert myself without anger, by shewing the strength of my arm. Give me hypoeras and beer, therefore, that I may invite the brave and courageous, and thus find guests worthy of me!"

This request was immediately granted. Amelpha Timopheiewna ordered whole hogsheds of hypoeras and beer to be placed before the gates of the palace, to which were suspended rich cups of massive gold. Heralds at the same time, walked along the streets of Novogorod, proclaiming as follows:

"If any one wishes to live in pleasure and abundance, and if any one desires to wear fine clothes, let him present himself at the castle of Basil, son of Boguslas. But let him first consult his strength, and try the solidity of his bones; for Basil, the son of Boguslas, loves only those who are at once strong and courageous."

It was thus that the heralds cried aloud from morning till night; but yet no one presented himself. Meanwhile, Basil, son of Boguslas, was stationed at a window in his apartments, guarded with massive iron bars, to see if any companions should arrive; but the casks still remained full, for no one dared to touch them; not a single guest presented himself! At length, as it began to get dark, *Formuschka the Big* appeared at the gate. He approached the hogsheds, which were made of oak, and seizing a large gold cup filled it with hypoeras, and swallowed the whole at a single draught. When Basil beheld this, he immediately descended from his chamber in great haste into a large court, where *Formuschka the Big* was standing, and struck a severe blow with his heavy-mace, behind his right ear. *Formuschka* never once staggered, and the short black curls of his hair scarcely seemed to be in the least affected! On this the heart of the young prince leaped with joy; and taking the bold *Formuschka* by the hand, he made him ascend the stair-case and enter his gilded chamber. He then embraced him, and both of them swore on the honour of

of knights, to be always brothers and companions in arms, to live and to die for one another, to drink out of the same cup, and eat out of the same plate!

Next morning as Basil was looking through the iron bars of his window, to see if no other person would drink out of his casks, he beheld *Bogdanuschka the Little*, who approaching the hogs-head of strong beer, threw the gold cup on the ground, and raising the cask in his arms, emptied it without drawing breath. On this, the young prince called *Formuschka*, and they descended together in great haste, until they had arrived at the gate of the castle, and with their heavy lances struck rudely at the head of the gentle *Bogdanuschka*. But lo! the lances were all broken in pieces, and yet the head of *Bogdanuschka* was not in the least affected! On perceiving this, they instantly took him by the hand, and conducted him through the large court to the great stair-case, on ascending which, they entered the gilded apartment of the prince. There all the three embraced each other, and swore fraternity and fidelity, until death.

In a short time a rumour spread through the city, that Basil, the son of *Boguslas*, had chosen for his friends, two bold undaunted companions, with whom he lived in the most friendly manner. On this, the *Posadniks*, who began to be afraid, assembled at the Town-House to deliberate. After all of them had taken their seats, the sage old magistrate *Tchoudin* advanced to the middle of the hall and spoke as follows:

The son of *Boguslas* is still a minor; and therefore until he hath advanced in reason and in age, we are still masters of *Novgorod*, as well as the territory dependent on it. This young man, who is one day to reign over us, promises but little that is good. Scarcely has he passed his infancy, and yet his character bespeaks him to be bad and turbulent; his very diversions are cruel. How many widows and orphans have his sports already occasioned! And of late, in addition to this, he has assembled some of the bravest persons as his companions, with whom he lives in the most friendly terms. But on what account? Are his intentions good?

"Its our business to discover this, and for that purpose we ought to make a feast, to which we shall invite the young prince, for it is then we shall be able to learn his real sentiments in respect to our country.

Let us present him with a cup of wine; if he will not drink, his intentions are bad; but if he should, he will of course prattle, and we shall discover all his projects; for according to the ancient proverb, 'there is truth in wine.' Now, if we learn that his intentions are not honourable, let us strike off his head without any manner of ceremony: for there are plenty of princes in Russia, of whom we can take our choice; and if there were not any, my brethern, we could do very well without them!"

On this all the *Posadniks* rising at once, inclined their bodies towards the sage *Tchoudin*, after which they exclaimed with one voice:

"Thy discourse is wisdom itself; let it be done as you have said."

Next morning by break of day, the usual preparations were made for a festival. Tables of oak wood were placed along the hall of the Town-House, and covered with white damask. Sweets and confectionary of all kinds were procured, and set in order, in an elegant manner. Beside the walls were ranged casks of wine and of beer, above which were suspended rich goblets of gold and silver, and of precious woods. When every thing had been prepared, a few of the chief *Posadniks* were deputed to the castle, to invite the princess and her son to the feast. After they had finished their compliments, the good lady *Amelpha Timopheicwna* replied in the following manner:

"I no longer take any delight in feasting or dancing—the season of joy has passed away in respect to me. My boy Basil, will however, perhaps, assist at your feast, in company with the youth who attend him, if you will invite him."

At these words the *Posadniks* hastened towards the young prince, and besought him in the most polite terms to honour their banquet with his presence; he readily accepted the invitation, provided he could but obtain his mother's permission for that purpose. He accordingly repaired to her apartment, and asked her consent to be present at the feast of the inhabitants of *Novgorod*.

The princess immediately acceded to the proposition; and at the same time gave him much good advice relative to the manner in which he was to conduct himself, while surrounded by the hypocritical *Posadniks*, with whose designs she was well acquainted. "Drink, my son," said she, "but do not drink too much, for

for the *Posadniks* are cunning men, they wish to put you to the trial."

The *Posadniks* received him at the bottom of the stair-case of the Town-House, and accompanied him to the great hall. When arrived there, they wished to give him the place of honour; but Basil thanked them, and seated himself at the bottom. On this the magistrates, taking him under the arms, conducted him to the top of the table.

At first the prince behaved with prudence and modesty: at length however the wily *Posadniks* having presented to him a goblet of wine, with these words, "Let him empty this cup who loves the country of the Russians and great Novogorod!" he could not refuse drinking its contents." The liquor soon began to operate, and the intoxicated Basil irritated the *Posadniks* by claiming homage and tribute to as their sovereign lord. A quarrel ensues; Basil retires to the castle; the princess solicits forgiveness for the rashness of her son, but in vain—she is insulted with the appellation of "an old woman." The magistrates assemble the citizens, and attack the castle; Basil, aroused from his drunken slumber, seizes a large piece of timber, with which he puts the assailants to the rout. The *Posadniks*, finding every other means ineffectual to stop the dreadful carnage, or appease the wrath of the young hero, agree to draw up an instrument in writing, by which they resign their authority and submit the city and territory of Novogorod to his will and pleasure. They then request the intercession of his two companions, who, holding up the deed of resignation, exclaimed, "Health to thee, Basil, son of Boguslas, Prince of Novogorod, and Sovereign of Russia! The *Posadniks* have thrown themselves at thy feet—their city, and the whole of the adjoining territory, appertain to thee: thou art the absolute sovereign of Novogorod, and all its dependencies—behold the act of submission, and cease from slaughter, for thou art massacring thy own subjects!"

On this the young prince arrests his dreadful vengeance, and gives rest to his vigorous arm. He receives the instrument from the *Posadniks*, and promises to them, and to all, pardon and indemnity.

They then return to the city, singing and dancing, and Basil reigns over Novogorod. His reign was fortunate; commerce began to raise her drooping head, and industry of all kinds

flourished. The repose and happiness of the people were never once disturbed either by civil dissensions, or by foreign wars; for all the world feared Basil, son of Boguslas, and his brothers in arms, Formuschka the Big, and Bogdanuschka the Little!

"Geographie Phisique de la Mer Noire," &c.—The Physical Geography of the Black Sea, the Interior of Africa, and the Mediterranean. By A. DUREAU de LAMALLE, jun.

The labours of Lamalle have obtained the sanction and the praise of the French Institute; and he himself, treading in the same steps of Buffon, has aspired to the character not only of an original writer, but an able constructor of theories, calculated to explain the most abstruse phenomena of nature. This work is accompanied and illustrated by two maps, drawn by Buache, representing,

1. The changes that have taken place in the inland seas, viz. the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof.

2. A geographical exhibition of the internal parts of Africa, with which we are yet but little acquainted; and,

3. The routes by which the Greek and Roman conquerors marched during the most memorable expeditions recorded in history.

To enable him to enter on such deep investigations, much previous study as well as research became necessary. He accordingly begins with Herodotus, and quotes other authorities in order to prove that at an early period of the world the Sea of Azof was far larger than at the present day; nay, that during the time of the Antonines, it was but one half of its original size. After this, comparing the maps of Ptolemy and Pallas, he finds the diminution to be at this moment wonderful.

But this is not peculiar to the lake or sea of Azof, for the Black Sea has experienced a similar change.

A reference to Herodotus proves that it has decreased amazingly in length, and it seems pretty fairly made out that its breadth has been lessened in a still greater proportion. The loss of 100 miles since the time of Xerxes is a singular phenomenon in an inland sea. In respect to the Caspian, its former figure and conformation are entirely lost. The Jazartes, which formerly flowed into it, now empties itself into lake Aral; which has become a separate portion of water, and, following the fate of the larger

larger bodies of this element, has also considerably decreased.

After stating, or rather deducing these various facts from history, M. Lamalle begins to disclose his theory, and to insinuate that there was a time when the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Aral, were united together, so as to form one immense body of water. To shew the probability of this speculation, he has now recourse to the concurrent testimony of modern travellers, who all join in asserting, that these sheets of water are all equally salt, all equally productive of fish of the same species; and exhibit the same characteristic traits to the eye, and even to the taste, of every observer. In addition to this, their three *basins*, as they are here called, are separated from each other—not by rocks or hills, but by plains covered with the relics of marine plants, so as to afford a very probable suspicion, that they have been covered with salt water.

Recurring to the time of Deucalion's deluge for support to his hypothesis, M. Lamalle describes the effects of a great catastrophe, which rent asunder all the track of country between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. But a deluge is not deemed sufficient to have produced so many *phenomena*; it was necessary for the production of such grand effects, that two terrific elements should be called at the same time into action; and in addition to the weight of water, a volcanic eruption is therefore supposed to have assisted in breaking down the ancient barriers of the Euxine Sea, whose waters, after having been pent up for ages, are supposed to have rushed into the Propontis, entered the Mediterranean, flooded the coasts of Asia Minor, Thrace and Greece, and to have extended their devastations to Egypt and Libya.

The effects of such an inundation are supposed to have been most wonderful and disastrous. Some of the affrighted inhabitants might have taken refuge on the summits of the mountains, and either perished from famine, or experienced a short and miserable existence. A few tribes are supposed indeed to have escaped; but whole nations are thought to have been buried under an inundation that covered the plains of Bœotia, and other parts of Greece. At length, on the gradual subsiding of the waters, the Euxine became nearly empty; the Mediterranean, in process of time, recovered its former level; the rivers returned to

their beds; and the Egean Sea became studded with islands.]

The seven following positions are laid down as already demonstrated:

1. That reckoning from the time of Herodotus to the travels of M. Pallas, the sea of Azof has decreased five-sixths in circumference.

2. That the Caspian Sea has receded more than one degree and a half towards the north, while it has declined one third and upwards in breadth.

3. That the Black Sea has experienced an equal degree of change.

4. That for some centuries prior to the age of Herodotus, the Caspian Sea, the Lake of Aral, the Sea of Azof, and the Black Sea, were all united, and together formed a volume of water nearly equal in extent to, but without any communication with, the Mediterranean.

5. That the irruption of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean took place 1529 years anterior to the Christian æra.

6. That in consequence of the overflowing of the Euxine, Rhodes and Delos were submerged; and,

7. That at the same time, Ossa was separated from Olympus by an earthquake.

“Le Livre des Prodiges, ou Histoires et Aventures merveilleuses et remarquables de Spectres, Revenans, Esprits, Fantomes, Demons, &c. dont les faits et les evenemens sont rapportés par des personnes dignes de foi, avec cette épigraphe.

“Mon But est d’amuser et pas d’effrayer.”

The Book of Prodigies, or Marvellous Histories and Adventures of Ghosts, Phantoms, Demons, &c. concerning which the facts and the events which have been related by persons worthy of credit, &c.—3d edition, with additions.

It is not a little singular, that at the beginning of the 19th century, Paris, the capital of France, should have produced a work of this description; and what is still more remarkable, that a third edition should be now printed. By way of justifying his motto, in which the editor affects to amuse, and not to affright, he presents his readers with an engraving of a skeleton, hung round with chains, which significantly beckons a young man to follow him!

He then tells us, that the success of the “Marvellous” and the “Terrible,” in England has induced him to publish a work, “the events narrated in which are so wonderful and extraordinary, that many would

would be inclined to consider them as the productions of a warm imagination, were they not related by persons worthy of credit. "However," adds he, with an affected candour, "notwithstanding the testimony of so many worthy people, it is not here pretended to guarantee all the facts mentioned. The judicious reader will of course make such inductions as he may deem necessary."

To compose a volume of this description, it becomes absolutely necessary to recur from the present to former ages, and to dwell with particular complaisance on those dark and bigoted periods, when the credulity of a besotted people produced monsters and chimæras in abundance. We are first presented with the history of a robber, who descended into the sepulchre of a young maiden, and stole away her clothes, "*sans pardonner même à sa chemise.*" The outraged lady, in order to punish this audacity, immediately awakens from the slumbers of death, and announces, by way of punishment, that he shall never depart again out of the tomb. She relents, however, and the thief obtains permission to depart, on condescending to become a priest! This is truly a pretty compliment to the church.

We next encounter a certain Count de Mâcon, a very violent man, who had displayed, as we are told, a most tyrannical disposition against the priests, and whatsoever belonged to them. By way of punishing him, he is transported into the air by a demon until he had made reparation for his excesses against the holy church. Next comes a Huguenot (Protestant) man-servant, who is tormented by the devil because he wished to turn Catholic. After these arrive a number of good souls post from the other world, who assure us that every thing related concerning it is perfectly true. The moral certainly is, "to cause masses to be said for departed friends, give money to the neighbouring churches, &c." In respect to these superstitious mummeries it may be said, in every age, and in every country, with the Italian harlequin—

"Tutto il mondo é fatto comme la nostra famiglia."

But the principal story here related, is concerning a poor unhappy gentleman, who slept all night with a demon, who had enticed him under the form of a pretty girl! This occurred at Paris, we are told, on January 1st. 1613, and has undoubtedly happened many times since,

without the occurrence of a prodigy, or the interposition of any thing miraculous.

"Analyse, &c."—Analysis of a Course of History; by VOLNEY, late Professor at the Normal School.

History is a course of experiments which the human race practises on itself. That these experiments may not be lost, we ought to endeavour to deduce certain inferences from them. To arrive at these, M. Volney purposes to follow the progress of the most celebrated maxims in respect:

1. To the arts, such as agriculture, commerce, navigation.
2. To the different sciences, such as astronomy, geography, natural history.
3. To morals, private and public.
4. To legislation, civil and religious, &c.

And after having glanced at the present state of the globe, he resolves to examine the two following questions:

1. To what degree of civilization may we hope to see the human race attain?
2. What general indications result from history, towards the perfecting of the civilization and the amelioration of mankind?

The duties of an historian are presented to him by the etymology and meaning of the word *history*; *ἱστορία* signified among the Greeks a *perquisition*, or *laborious research*. History then, although the moderns seem not to have considered it in this point of view, is an inquest concerning facts, whence results the necessity of considering these facts in a double point of view; first, in respect to their essence, and secondly, in connection with testimony. Accordingly, in order to appreciate the certainty of historical facts, one ought to weigh—

1. The means of instruction and information.
2. The extent of the moral faculties, which are sagacity and discernment.
3. The interests and affections of the narrator, whence may arise three kinds of partiality; seduction, and the prejudices of birth and education.

In his second lesson, the author examines the materials of history, and means of information among the ancient nations. He also compares their situation, both civil and moral, with that of the moderns, in order to demonstrate the great revolution which printing has produced in this branch of our knowledge, and our studies. And here he recommends doubt; not that absurd *pyrrhonism*.

nism, proceeding from ignorance, but scepticism; or in other words, that circumspect, and inquiring dubiety, which keeps the judgment in suspense, so long as there do not exist sufficient motives for determination, and which measures the quantum of belief and certainty by the degrees of proof and evidence with which each fact is accompanied.

In his third discourse, M. Volney examines the *utility of history*. This consists of three distinct species:

1. *Moral utility*, applicable to individuals.

2. *Scientific utility*, applicable to the arts and sciences; and,

3. *Political utility*, which is applicable to nations and their governments.

He recommends those books, the object of which is biography, to the primary schools, as admirably calculated for forming the minds of young men; and he purposes to substitute the *Illustrious Men of Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch*, in the room of the *Lives of the Saints*.

The characters of the great men of France should also be studied; and even if she had not produced any, such nevertheless should be written: in this point of view romance might be rendered superior to history.

The art of studying, and of composing and writing history, forms the subject of the 4th discourse. Every one ought to begin with the history of his own country, and then open that of the neighbouring nations, before he searches into the recesses of antiquity. An analysis of the *Treatises by Lucian and Mably*, on the manner of writing history, follows, and the works of these celebrated men are criticised with great impartiality and judgment.

The object of the 5th or principal discourse is to exhibit some observations on the art of collecting and presenting historical facts.

He conceives that there are four different manners of treating and composing history.

The first, that in which the order of time is followed, which is termed the *didactical*. It consists in collecting and classifying events according to their dates, and in mingling with a narrative, pure and simple in its nature, few or no reflections. This, which is known by the name of *Annals*, or *Chronicles*, has been elevated to a high degree of merit by the pens of Tacitus and Thucydides; but in general, it is confined to a barren

detail of reigns, deaths, wars, combats, plagues and famines.

The second is by the connection and deduction of facts, which he terms the dramatic, or systematic method. Herodotus's history is characteristic of this.

The third, termed *par Ordre de Matières*, or arising out of the materials, consists in tracing any subject of art or science from its origin, or some given epoch, on purpose to consider its progress without distraction. Goguet intended that his work, entitled, *De l'Origine des Lois, des Arts, & des Sciences*, a philosophical subject, unfortunately treated but with little philosophy, should be of this kind.

The following are models in this species of composition: *L'Astronomie Ancienne*, by the celebrated but unfortunate Bailly; Robertson's *l'Histoire des Finances de France*, by Forbonnais; to these the author is inclined to add *l'Histoire du Fanatisme*, by Pluquet, which, along with his *Dictionnaire des Hérésies*, prepared the way for another history of the same kind.

The fourth, which is the *Analytical or Philosophical Method*, is nearly the same with the preceding; only, instead of treating of any one subject of art, science, &c. it embraces all the parts of the political body: in short, it is, at it were, a Biographical History of a People, and a Physiological Enquiry into the Laws that regulate the Encrease and Decrease of the social Body. It is to be lamented that no work has hitherto been conducted on a plan so vast in point of execution, and so useful in regard to the benefits to be derived from it.

While treating of the influence of historical works on human actions, M. Volney mentions the effect produced by the *Iliad* on Alexander, a circumstance that perhaps determined the conquest of Asia; the history of that same prince, written by Quintus Curtius, which became the instigator of the warlike furies of Charles XII. as well as the terrible wars, which during his reign agitated the north of Europe; and the Hebrew writers, which have produced the commotions of nations for these last 1500 years.

After deprecating a superstitious veneration for the Jews on one hand, or the Greek and Romans on the other, the professor concludes thus:

"Ah! let us cease to admire the ancients who have taught us but little in respect to morals, and nothing at all in regard

regard to political economy, the only truly useful result of history; let us cease to hate our contemporaries, our neighbours, who were the first to teach us the real theories of government, demonstrating by an evident but simple series of facts and reasonings, that the riches consist only in the products of the earth, which feed, clothe, and lodge mankind; that these products are only to be obtained by labour; that labour being accompanied with pain, is only excited among free nations by the hope of enjoyment, that is to say, the security of property; that in order to maintain this security, a public force, called government, becomes necessary, and that this government may be defined a *bank of assurance*, in the preservation of which every one is interested in proportion to the quantum enjoyed by each, while those who do not possess any, naturally wish to dissolve it. Let us cease to admit a savage doctrine, which by means of war, conducts every nation, whether victorious, or vanquished, to certain ruin, because the abandonment of cultivation and manufactures, the consequence of external wars, leads to scarcity, to troubles, to civil wars, and finally to the power of the strongest.

"After having enfranchised ourselves from Jewish fanaticism, let us repel that Roman or Vandal fanaticism which places assassination itself among the number of the virtues, since the testimony of history proves, that assassinations have always occasioned still greater disasters than they were intended to remedy; because, wherever poniards are unsheathed, the laws are eclipsed and obliterated."

Many of these doctrines reflect not a little discredit on Bonaparte; and their author, M. Volney, has been accordingly for some time in disgrace.

"Reflections on the Art of Declaiming;" by Herault Sechelles.

That talent so peculiarly fitted to set off all others, was termed by the ancients *action*, and is called by us declamation. Its value is well known. Demosthenes, on being interrogated what was the first merit in an orator? replied, action. The second, action? The third? action. He himself had received lessons from Satirus, the most celebrated actor of his age.

Although the governments of modern days be less fitted for the developement of eloquence, yet we have not ceased to perceive the merit of *action*. Our advocates, players, and celebrated preachers,

have all paid the strictest attention to this subject.

Action consists in three things:

1. The memory;
2. The voice; and,
3. The gesture;

all of which are cultivated by reflection and practice.

"Le personnage seul nous plait et nous étonne,

"Toute le charme est détruit, si l'on voit la personne."

It may be fairly said, that any man who speaks in public* acts a certain part; on this occasion the orator ought to be particularly attentive not to allow himself, but his character, to be visible. The illusion is destroyed, if he cannot conceal that he is but repeating what he had formerly got by heart. *Memory* is therefore necessarily the first accomplishment in an orator. Each phrase should be ready at command, and the recollection ought to be prepared not only with what is wanting at a particular moment, but also with what may be required afterwards.

The connection of ideas, as Condillac very justly observes is the principle of the memory. This therefore depends greatly, on the order and analysis. The best and surest kind of memory is that connected with the judgment. I wish for example to get a discourse by heart; I accordingly meditate on the principal and accessory ideas, their number, their order, their connection, the plan of each part, the divisions, and the subdivisions of each subject. After this, I may assert, that it is impossible to be at a loss. If the orator forget the discourse, he will be enabled to recover himself instantly.

The principal intention of order is to call forth ideas at the moment they are wanted. Class every thing therefore, make extracts from whatever you read, use order in your affairs, your thoughts, &c. There is every useful and commodious custom, particularly serviceable to those who wish to acquire readiness and facility; this to retain only the *catch-word* of each phrase. Voltaire has somewhere observed,

"Les mots sont les courriers des pensées."

I would use this adage in another

* Consult the scarce works of Servandoni d'Hannetaire, father of Madame la Rive, sur l'Art du Comedien. Also that of Riccobini—Remond de Sainte-Albine—Dufresnel, &c. sense,

sense, and habituate the head to retain the *catch-words* only of the longest discourse. Three operations will engrave on your mind all that you require from the retentive faculty. The first is to make yourself perfectly master of the subject; then to discuss every branch of it; finally to peruse it over and over again.

The ancients and moderns have invented several aids to the memory,* and resources such as these are not to be disdained. It is not amiss even to set a given time, such as a quarter of an hour, an hour, a day, or a week, to make one's self perfect in the task; for the mind is naturally lazy, and when not pressed by some powerful motive, it gives way to the first object that takes hold of it. I knew a man, not very wise in other matters, who always took care to have the foul copies of his discourse printed, in order to be able to correct them better; and I am of opinion, that this mode is not only serviceable for composing, but also for getting by heart; for I have no difficulty in recollecting what I have seen in print. Copy frequently: the memory recollects best what you yourself have written. I have observed that it is wonderfully connected with external objects; if I forget any thing, I by little and little bring my mind back to the place, and the place instantly restores to me the idea of what I have seen or heard. I have experienced also, that speaking disposes me towards retention; I have spoken in public a whole hour, and sometimes two, without any preparation whatever; this produced a singular aptitude, and it then appeared to me that I should have reaped infinite advantage from a previous reading of my discourse.

There is another manner, recommended by Leibnitz: first learn a sentence, and then repeat it; afterwards recite the first and second sentences; then the first, second, and third, and so on with the whole. I have invented an artificial memory for myself, by means of the different lines in the palm of my hand. I have practised this mode with success, and shall endeavour some day to bring it to greater perfection.

Le Kain, in order to learn his parts, used to read them twice in the morning,

* Consult Marafiotus, Kircher, Cressolius, and Father Buffier's "*La Clef des Sciences*."

and twice at night; after this, he got them by heart. La Rive, on the contrary, acquired his couplet by couplet; this however fatigued him greatly, and he at length studied the character ten, nay, twenty times, without attempting to retain any part of it; he thus fortified his memory by comprehending the author. Gerbier was accustomed to complain to me of his memory. On being asked how he was able to speak whole hours together, he replied, that he was accustomed to spend the five or six preceding days in conning over his speech. He added, at the same time, that he was indebted for his extraordinary reputation to this very limited knowledge. Nature had done every thing for this unfortunate man, and he had not done any thing in return for nature. His voice and gestures, both in private company and at the bar, depicted his ideas. I have seen him place himself before a bust, and plead a cause in the same manner as if he had been addressing himself to an audience.

Bonnieres told me that he laboured the two first years like a galley-slave; that he walked backwards and forwards in his chamber during whole days, repeated the same things twenty times over, and pleaded the same cause by himself again and again, until he at length acquired audacity, and that wonderful facility in which he excelled. Jefferson, one of the deliverers of America, told me that he could never retain impressions but in the mass.

Become superior to your memory, said La Rive to me. An actor is not worthy of appearing in tragedy if he neglects a single line:

L'artifice de la mémoire, c'est l'exercice.

I for some time took lessons from Madeiroiselle Clairon. "Have you a good voice?" said she to me, the first time I saw her. A little surprised at this question, and not wishing to appear vain, I replied, "Mine is like the rest of the world's, *Mademoiselle*." "Ah! if that be the case, you have one to acquire." Here follow some of her principles:

There is an eloquence in sounds. Study to give a roundness to your voice. Above all things, proceed gently, and acquire simplicity. The variety of intonations forms the charm of diction. When a word is strong of itself, as *honor*, *sacred*, it is useless to reinforce it by means of

energy; it is only sufficient to pronounce it. Change your tone with every change of the sense. Never commence the following phrase in the same key in which the former one was concluded. Be careful to give their just value and proper extent to your tones, a merit far more rare than is generally imagined; every expression has its own proper accent. Manage the voice and its movements; it is principally by husbanding it that you will be enabled to shine at its expence.

"What do you wish to be? An orator? Be one in every thing, in your own chamber, in the street; nothing is stronger than habit, and its effects are universal. In general we ought, if it be permitted to say so, to *colour* the words with the sentiments they are intended to produce. For example, in Massillon we find the following passage:

"*Cet enfant auguste vient de naître pour la perte, comme pour le salut de plusieurs.*" It should be repeated thus: "*Cet enfant auguste vient de naître—pour la perte—comme pour le salut—de plusieurs.*" In pronouncing *la perte*, exhibit on your countenance that grief naturally arising from seeing men condemned; when you come to *salut*, let your features brighten with joy."

M. Thomas informed me that Mademoiselle Clairon was quite unhappy during the first ten years she appeared at the theatre; she perceived that her mode of declaiming was not strictly natural, and that violent exclamations produced less effect than sympathetic and penetrating accents. But what was she to do? All Paris was accustomed to her manner, and would have been shocked at the alteration. She therefore repaired to Bourdeaux, where she effected her new plan with prodigious success, and on her return to the capital was listened to with enthusiasm. One day, she sat down in a chair, and without speaking a word, or making a single gesture, by means of her face alone she described not only all the passions, such as hatred, anger, indignation, indifference, sadness, grief, love, &c. but all the slight shades between these. On a bystander's testifying his admiration, she replied, that she had studied anatomy on purpose, which had enabled her to know what muscles she ought to bring into action, and that this, added to habit, had given her wonderful command over them.

Linguet assured me, that he could never compose his speeches until the

two days previous to that on which he was to pronounce them. He did not possess the most natural delivery, but he was extremely graceful; he laid a stress on certain words, which seemed like affectation; but it was an affectation that gave delight.

I prefer *speaking* to *reading* a speech, notwithstanding the practice of the advocates of the *ci-devant* parliament of Bourdeaux. One ought always to have the appearance of creating the ideas on the spot. The notion of declaiming before inferiors in mental powers, and in talents, confers liberty, assurance, and even grace. I once visited d'Alembert in his *garret*, for surely his apartment deserved no other name. He was surrounded by a circle of blue ribbons, ministers, ambassadors, &c. whom he despised; and I was prodigiously struck on this occasion with the superiority which talents naturally confer on the possessor.*

Sensibility cannot be produced without detail, memory without activity, eloquence without assurance, mingled with audacity, or grace without liberty. The most astonishing thing about Le Kain was the perfect unison between his motions, his gestures, his countenance, and his voice. He studied his parts profoundly; there was a character in particular, at which he laboured during ten whole years.

There is one remark with which I

* The celebrated d'Alembert, in his youth possessed the talent of *imitation* in a wonderful degree. Dining one day with the Marquis de Lomellini, envoy from Genoa, he mimicked the voice, countenance, and manner, of Sarrazin, Quinault-Dufresne, Poisson, &c. with uncommon facility and truth; and, as they were not present, he caricatured their most trifling faults. Mademoiselle Gaussin, a famous actress of that day, who happened to be one of the guests, begged to be *taken off*, and was not a little flattered at the illusion. On this, her companion, Mademoiselle Dumesnil, insisted on having her turn; but young d'Alembert had not recited more than seven or eight verses, in one of her favourite characters, before she jumped from her chair, exclaiming—"Ah! look at my left arm—my cursed left arm! I have been ten whole years endeavouring to correct its stiffness, without being able to accomplish it. I perceive, sir, that nothing escapes you, and I here promise to make new efforts; but pray do not refuse me your assistance, for you have too much practice not to be an excellent master in declamation." I had this anecdote from a friend of d'Alembert.

shall

shall conclude. Before an orator expresses any sentiment, he should always exhibit the gesture appropriate to it. Two months after I had discovered the propriety of this, I happened to repair to Bourdeaux; and was proud to find, on perusing the manuscripts of Montesquieu, that this great man was also accustomed to do so.

"Variétés, &c."—Varieties.

"A Dialogue between the Plough and the Spade;" by Citizen Lalauze.

In one of those periods of leisure, when the farmer allows the partners of his toils to enjoy rest with himself, the Plough, the Spade, and Harrow, conversed together in nearly the following manner:

The Plough.—Drawn by pampered steeds that submit to my yoke, my labours assume the appearance of a triumph: nothing can equal the quickness of my operations. I furrow the earth, and open its bosom, in order to deposit there the germ of the riches of nations. My success is demonstrated by those abundant harvests, which spread prosperity every where around me.

The Spade.—I, on my part, am slow, but sure. You open large furrows—mine are deep ones. If the power which puts you in motion could but exercise its action on me, I should then equal you in quickness, and surpass you in the perfection of my work.

The Plough.—More than one hero has guided me, and has not left me, but in order to fly to battle: that over, descending from the triumphal car, he has decked me with his laurels.

The Spade.—Faithful companion of the poor and humble inhabitant of the country, I modestly cultivate that portion of the earth which provides for all his wants; I am your successful rival in those labours, and the sweat with which he bedews me, is the homage he offers to my usefulness.

The Plough.—I possess decidedly the advantage of celerity over you: what can you oppose in point of perfection?

The Spade.—The opinion of the very labourer, who employs us in his different operations.

The Plough.—Indeed! Let us call in our sister, the Harrow, then, who has been listening to us all this while, as an arbitrator.

The Harrow.—Well! neither of you performs any work that is not finally submitted to my censure: the labours of both pass through my teeth, before they can be deemed perfect. After this, who will dispute my right of decision?

The Spade.—Our sister is in the right.

The Plough.—I consent the more willingly to appeal to her arbitration, because her judgment will be founded on facts.

The Harrow.—When I travel over the labours of the plough, I seldom arrive at the end of the furrow without depositing roots or herbs, which form an obstacle to my operations. If I pass across a space dug by the spade, I reach the conclusion of my journey without any embarrassment. These facts form the basis of the judgment, which you yourselves may decide upon.

The Spade.—I may now conclude, without vanity, that my work is preferable to that of the plough.

The Plough.—I appear in so many different forms, that the determination of our sister may be founded on those that are the least favourable to my labours.

The Harrow.—The variety of your forms has contributed but little to your utility, for I always experience the same fatigue, when I put the last hand to your work. Imitate the modesty, and above all, the good sense of the Spade: it has often been attempted to introduce changes in the manner of its action, but always with disadvantage.

The Spade.—That is very true, and indeed I am now thoroughly convinced that I am indebted for most of my advantages to the force and address of that vigorous arm which puts me in motion. He who pretends to give me another agent, has perhaps never reflected on, nor examined my play in the hands of man. By a line inclined towards the horizon, I at first form an acute, which immediately leads to a right angle; then a robust foot, aided by the whole weight of a body that bends over me, forces down my edges to a considerable distance in the earth; on this my handle, serving as a lever, the same hand, assisted by the body which leans upon it, returning me from a right angle to a state of parallelism, in order to overcome the resistance of the mass with which I am charged; this same mass is turned over in such a manner, that fertility immediately ensues. Agitated in all directions, I at length serve as a mace, to break clods which I have torn up. By means of another operation, I either scatter the dung on the surface, or bury it entirely under the soil. Let art imitate, if it can, this exercise, which in the hands of a man is a mere sport.

Harrow.—You may set the world at

at defiance. You will never perform so much in the hands of art, as in those of an able-bodied peasant.

The Plough.—I have been more fortunate than the spade, in respect to improvement. It has even been attempted to render the agency of cattle unnecessary, in respect to my efforts.

The Harrow.—Cease to boast your supposed advantages; for on examining these with attention, you will soon be forced to confess your errors.

Do you allude to those pretended improvements, according to which man was to be substituted for the ox, or the horse? What an absurdity is it, to believe, that he could equal the powers of a being destined by nature for this kind of labour? But supposing, which however is impossible, that man were so able so manage you, and by your aid, open broad and deep furrows, what advantage would result from this new method? Is it the suppression of an expensive mode of cultivation by means of cattle? But is not the animal now fed for that purpose, useful also on account of its dung? What would the earth, thus ploughed by you, produce, were it left solely to itself? Its fertility would be soon annihilated. I insist no farther, respecting these ridiculous errors, because I perceive with satisfaction, that no real farmer ever falls into them.

"*Sur les Ouvres de Filiangieri.*"—Intelligence concerning the works of Filiangieri.

So jealous was the court of Vienna formerly, lest the inhabitants of the provinces should conceive any adequate notions of justice, that the "*Système de Legislation*," by Filiangieri, was prohibited both in the German and Hungarian languages, although he himself had been countenanced, and even employed, by the late Emperor. The Italian edition, however, was permitted, on due application, to be read by learned and discreet men.

"*Account of Abraham Conrad Swaving*,"—who died lately at Harlem, in the 46th year of his age, was a pastor of the established church. Instead of theological disputes, which foment hatred and animosity, this amiable divine, who was a distinguished member of the Society of Sciences, applied himself almost entirely to microscopic observations, and he has left several memoirs pointing out the means of improving the usual processes for this purpose.

"*Sur Stanislas Auguste.*"—Relative

to Stanislaus Augustus, late King of Poland.

This prince appears to have been better calculated for a retired literary life, than the brilliant, but delusive splendour reserved to him by the favour of the Empress Catherine. He had been in England, understood its literature, and frequently employed its artists. During the first ten years of his reign he caused several medals to be struck at Warsaw, of which the following is a list.

I. LARGE MEDALS.

1. A medallion presented by the Board of Mint, in memory of the new coinage, struck by the king, at his own expence.

2. Another in commemoration of the free gift of the Courlanders.

3. A medal presented by his Majesty, to Prince Lubomirski, grand mareschal of the court, on account of his having prevented both plague and famine from desolating Warsaw.

4. A medal usually presented by the king to men of merit. The inscription consisted of a single word:

Merentibus.

II. SMALL MEDALS.

1. A medal to the memory of Charles Wyrwitz, director of the corps of Cadets, at Warsaw.

2. Another to the honour of Adam Naruszewitz and Mathias Sarbiewski, poets.

3. A third struck by order of the king, on the confederation of Bar, in 1769: the following is the inscription:

Pro fide, grege, et lege.

4. A medal, in memory of Stanislaus Konarski.

5. Another in memory of Martin Poczobut, the astronomer.

6. One in memory of Antonis Portaluppi, Rector of the Military School of Cadets, at Warsaw.

7. An inferior medal for men of merit, with the same inscription as the former:

Merentibus.

8. A medal, representing a vessel assailed by a tempest, and steering steadily among opposing rocks and dangers. The motto:

Tu ne cede malis.

In respect to this medal, which the king never bestowed willingly, there exists a curious piece of secret history. Soon after it had been struck, a caricature print appeared, in which this same ship made a conspicuous figure, while its supposed

posed crew were particularized by appropriate emblems. The monarch himself was painted with a harlequin's jacket; and as the ridicule was very striking, it gave him great offence.

"*Defense d'applaudir au Théâtre de Cassel:—Prohibition to applaud at the Theatre of Cassel.*

That the antient German spirit was completely subdued, the following copy of an order, emanating from the late Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, but a few years since, will fully demonstrate:

"The public is once more informed, in conformity to the injunctions of October 9, 1794, that every species of applause is interdicted at the Theatre, unless their highnesses shall first deign to testify their consent in that manner.

Cassel, October 1, 1798."

"*Sur Charles Wadstrom.*"—Some account of Charles Wadstrom.

Charles Bernes Wadstrom, a person well known in England, was born at Stockholm, in 1746. After having finished his studies, he was employed in the service of the King of Sweden, in quality of an Engineer. His attainment in mechanism was deemed so considerable, that, notwithstanding his youth, the grand project undertaken for the express purpose of rendering the cataract of Trollhaetta navigable during the years 1767 and 1768 was confided to his care. He was also a Mineralogist of sufficient reputation to be employed in working the copper-mines of Atredaberg, in 1769. These different occupations frequently introduced him to the conversation and acquaintance of Gustavus.

But one of the plans which occupied, and in some measure absorbed the whole attention of Wadstrom, was the enfranchisement and civilization of the portion of the human race which inhabits the vast continent of Africa. At length, with a view of obtaining authentic documents relative to the state, the manners, the characters, and the dispositions of the nations in question, he undertook a voyage to that portion of the globe, where he remained during two whole years.

There are persons who have attributed this undertaking, less to a desire to improve the condition of an unhappy portion of mankind, than for the purpose of discovering the *New Jerusalem*, which, according to the geography of the *Illuminati*, was placed somewhere in the midst of regions hitherto unvisited by any European. It would appear, however, that this traveller, although no

stranger to the opinions of Swedenborg, had not carried his complaisance so far, as to undertake an expedition to Africa, for no other purpose than to realise the visions of this singular man. Candour, on the contrary, induces those best informed to believe, that the dangers, and perils, and poverty, to which he exposed himself, were wholly produced by an abhorrence to negro slavery, which proved one of the ruling passions of the heart.

Immediately on his return from the wastes of Africa, Wadstrom repaired to England, where he resided for a considerable time. The grand question relative to the abolition of the slave-trade, was then agitated in parliament; and during the course of this discussion, he was examined at the bar of the House of Commons; on which occasion, he produced the journal into which he had daily entered the minutes of his proceedings, as well as observations, while on the coast of Africa. The intelligence exhibited by him, was regarded as not only as very curious, but very useful; and his testimony was frequently quoted, during the interesting proceedings that followed.

In fine, the information thus afforded, relative to the commerce in slaves, and the ideas suggested concerning a system of philanthropic colonization, at length produced the settlements of Sierra Leone and Bulama, which ought to be considered as so many monuments erected to the honour of humanity.

After this, Wadstrom published a thick volume in 4to. containing the result of his observations relative to Africa, accompanied with a variety of plates, as well as useful observations concerning colonies in general, and those on the coast of Africa, in particular. He carried but three copies of this work with him to Paris; two of these he disposed of among his friends; and as to the third, it was presented to Bonaparte, at his own special request, when he repaired to Egypt. Wadstrom also published a very interesting correspondence relative to Sierra Leone, in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, which was afterwards published separately in the form of a "*Notice sur Sierra Leone.*"

While he was thus devoting his time to subjects of this nature, a mortal malady sapped his health, and produced at length a pulmonary consumption. The chagrin, the ingratitude, and the unfortunate events, he had encountered, all preyed on his mind, and aggravated his disorder;

so that, after a cruel struggle between the strength of his constitution, and the disorder just alluded to, he died at Paris, in the 59th year of his life.

“*Le Gingko Biloba*.”—The Gingko Biloba.

This tree is a native of China, and the first time that it has flowered in Europe was in the botanical garden of M. Clement, at Rouen, in Normandy. It has been planted upwards of twenty years, is twelve feet high, and its trunk, which is crooked, does not exceed three or four inches in diameter. It grows under the shade of a very fine cypress.

“*De la Goutte*.”—Concerning the Gout.

A late French author expresses himself thus gayly, on the subject of this disease :

“In the whole list of maladies with which suffering humanity is afflicted, none is more common, and assuredly none less pitied, than the gout. It is a painful periodical affection, and appears to be better calculated to attract the pleasantries, than to excite the sympathy of one's friends, notwithstanding the suffering may be extreme.

“A physician being called one day to a great personage of my acquaintance, the latter demanded, amidst his anguish, what could be the cause of this disease? The former replied, merrily, that the malady in question was called *fructus belli*, one of the accidents of war; which astonished his patient not a little, because he was of a very pacific profession, being a member of the long robe (a lawyer), who lived at a distance from the tumult of camps and the chances of battles, and who in truth never slept on his arms for a night, (*au bivouac*) during the whole course of his life.

“I, who am subject to the gout myself, have a fellow-feeling in respect to others; and I here present them with the result of a professional consultation: even those who have been afflicted will read it with pleasure, and it will inspire the more confidence, as the person from whom I received it practised his receipt on himself. This celebrated physician died in 1781, leaving behind him many posthumous writings of great reputation, and also the character of being a man at once amiable, learned, and generous. It is true, and, perhaps, this will spoil all; that being a friend of humanity, he was also a friend of philosophers, and what is still worse, perhaps a philosopher himself; for this is the greatest of all public evils, and the only one that cannot be

pardoned, the union and exercise of all the pious and social virtues being incapable of expiating it.

“It is pretended, that certain maladies descend from father to child; and that this is the case with the gout, I myself am a living example, being the son and grandson of persons afflicted with this disease: in conformity to this principle, I ought to be, and actually am, subject to it. After the two first fits, which took place at twenty-eight months distance from each other, (I was then between thirty-three and thirty-five years of age, and resided at the city of Rochelle,) one of my friends told me, he had just learned, that Doctor Tronchin, physician to a former Duke of Orleans, grandfather to him now in England, had radically cured that Prince, by the sole regimen of drinking two glasses of honey-water, every morning, fasting.

“Although I doubted greatly of the efficacy of such a simple prescription, yet I determined to render myself master of the fact; and resolved accordingly to address a letter to this physician. The following is the answer, written with his own hand :

“*Paris, June 4, 1772.*

“You are in the right, Sir, to distrust all secrets respecting the cure of the gout. There is only one known to me by experience, for I also have had the gout, although I begin to think, I shall never have it again. This secret then, which I shall fairly and honestly confide to you, consists in peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity.

“I confided this recipe, some time since, to the Duke of Orleans; he then followed and still continues to practise it, although not quite so exactly as myself. Affairs of great importance, added to a delicious table, still derange sometimes the peace of his mind, and the temperance of his body. In respect to these two points, I possess some advantage over him. Heaven, indeed, is thus pleased to deal out our lots in pretty equal portions; for, by bestowing on princes both riches and honours, it sometimes refuses both that peace of mind and temperance bestowed upon such as you and me: in fact, this is the true honey-water which will cure you, as it hath cured me, provided you unite with it exercise and chastity; and even if a perfect cure should not be attained, your disease will assuredly be rendered so supportable, that you will scarcely have any reason to complain.

"In fine, you may safely give my recipe to your friends, and I trust that your heart is good enough to allow you to bestow it on your enemies, if it should so happen that you possess any. Press them to remark, that whosoever leads a mild, sober, chaste, and active life—and there are still some corners of the earth where such men exist—the gout, which is the daughter of idleness and the passions, is entirely unknown. Among these passions, the chief is intemperance, which not only errs as to the quality of aliments and liquids, but also exceeds in respect to the quantity.

"As to the *quality*, whatsoever is heating, strong, sharp, or salt, is bad for the gout. All *fermented* and *spirituous* liquors come under the same description. In respect to *quantity*, the digestion being always faulty in gouty people; the assimilating organs ought to be managed with discretion, so that they may not have too much to do at once. Dry and habitual frictions, together with constant but moderate exercise, ought to be promoted: watchfulness and late hours are both to be avoided; a sleep of seven hours duration, tranquillity, and gaiety of mind, these are the auxiliaries which efficaciously aid the digestion of the stomach, and contribute to the sanity of the body.

"What some frequently attempt to remove by external remedies, is generally nothing more than either the effect, or the critical deposition of the gout, which, provided it is not regenerated, terminates the malady. On these occasions, however painful the patient may feel himself, he has ample occasion for consolation.

"But to return to the Duc d'Orleans: the *honey water*, of which he made use from time to time, had not, properly speaking, the gout for its object; this was used merely as a mild and gentle purgative, which sympathises better with that disease than others of a more drastic nature, to which he never recurred; for since I had the honour to attend him, he has never been purged. Formerly this occurred monthly, and sometimes once a fortnight: he was also bled once every four weeks, but since I became his body physician, he has never once lost an ounce of blood.

"By means of the 'secret,' which I have thus readily confided to you, his gout is nearly annihilated altogether, and his health is so completely re-established, that he has no further occasion

for me. Behold, sir, a true statement; for I have frequently communicated every thing, and the moral to be deduced becomes self-evident: it is, that if peace of mind, temperance, exercise, and chastity, succeed so well with princes, we may and ought to hope for great things in respect to ourselves; because it is far more practicable for us, than for them, both to become and remain masters of our passions, as well as to live soberly and chastely. Exercise alone is more easy to them than to us: they possess a greater number of horses. Were it not for some advantage, who would be a prince?

"I am charmed, Sir, that the explanation required by you has procured me this opportunity to assure you of my respect, and

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient, &c.

"TRONCHIN."

"After reading this letter, and perusing his various works, who is it that will not form an advantageous opinion of the heart and understanding of Doctor Tronchin? One is astonished, and even scandalized, nay indignant at either the error or injustice of his countryman, J. J. Rousseau, who has dared to term him a *Quack*. Had he been so, this same letter would have afforded him a most excellent opportunity."

"Les Frères Schroeder, Anecdote véritable, imitée de l'Allemand de Meissner." The two Brothers of the name of Schroeder, a true Anecdote, imitated from the German of Meissner.

A person employed in one of the public offices in Berlin, on his death left his widow and several of his children in a situation approaching to indigence. Two of his sons, both in the public schools, and at the university, experienced all the privations, joined to many other of those disagreeable circumstances which fall to the lot of poor students: notwithstanding this, they never permitted themselves to be stopped in their career by any obstacles whatsoever. The elder divided his application between jurisprudence, which might prove serviceable to his fortune, and mathematics, for which he had always exhibited a decided predilection.

At the end of their course they obtained from the various professors the most honourable attestations of their industry and abilities; but no possible resource presented itself to them in their native country, where they found it impossible

possible to live. Austria, at that time, was usually considered to be a country abounding in wealth, in which provisions were cheap, and where foreigners had frequent opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The two brothers but too easily gave credit to these flattering reports; and having sold all the trifling effects appertaining to them, packed up their clothes, and with the little money they possessed, repaired to Vienna.

Their hopes however were most cruelly disappointed! Amidst the tumult and the luxury of that great city, they resembled two drops of water lost in the immensity of the ocean. Their eyes were everywhere dazzled with opulence—they beheld a crowd of individuals enjoying all the pleasures of life, and obtaining these by the most easy means. But they themselves, being destitute of acquaintance, and devoid of interest; professing a religion which did not happen to be the ruling one; and besides, being natives of a country, the inhabitants of which were viewed with a jealous eye, they did not participate in any of those felicities that everywhere surrounded them. The little sum of money brought in their purse soon melted away, and they were at length reduced to a state of singular embarrassment, not knowing how they should be able to subsist any longer.

An Englishman, who took a few lessons from the younger Schröder in natural history, proposed to carry him to visit the mines of Hungary; but this only presented a momentary resource. He accepted it, however, for want of a better offer, while the elder remained in the capital, and lived in a sorry manner, on a very moderate salary obtained by him, as a reward for transcribing some writings appertaining to an advocate. He was always employed on those that were either too difficult, or too laborious, for the ordinary copyists; and in addition to this, he was constantly menaced with losing such a resource, trifling and contemptible as it was. It happened to be also his misfortune to have given umbrage to the lawyer's wife, perhaps because he did not sufficiently humble himself in her presence: and he heard her one day reproach her husband for his kindness to a man convicted of the double crime of being a heretic and a Prussian. From that moment, every time that he carried home his task, the advocate, after paying him with a few pieces of copper coin,

was sure to repeat, that he had no further occasion for his services.

But at the moment he least expected it, fortune began to smile upon the elder Schröder, and chance presented him with a new mode of subsistence. It proved very trifling, it is true, but yet it was the first step in the ladder of his fortune.

At the time, to which we now allude, the Prince de Lichtenstein was at the head of the Austrian artillery. His whole happiness, and even his glory, seemed to consist in giving to it all that perfection, and all that lustre, of which it was susceptible. Nothing was wanting on his part to make it attain the very summit of excellence; and for this purpose he entered into the most minute details. Whenever he heard of any scheme, which had succeeded elsewhere, he risked the proof of the experiment, and paid the expences out of his own private fortune: was it unfortunate, he bore the loss without a murmur; but did it succeed, the state reaped all the advantages. Both friends and enemies agreed in praising his probity, the disinterestedness of his mind, and the extent of his patriotism. Even Frederic the Great, whose victorious progress had been so often stopped by him, and whom he had caused to lose several battles, that of Kollin in particular, has long since immortalized him in his writings.

Among other establishments he had formed for the instruction of subalterns, and in order to excite their emulation, was a military academy. There they heard lectures from professors, in mathematics, geometry, and all the sciences necessary for forming a good artilleryman. The students were classed by divisions, of from forty to fifty each, and these had all their separate hours of employment. Public examinations exhibited the degree of their respective progress, and none could hope for advancement, except those who conducted themselves with ability.

The prince recompensed the professors in a noble manner; and in respect to their choice, he neither regarded their country nor their faith: merit constituted their sole recommendation. However, like other men, he sometimes fell into error, an example of which occurred in the present instance, for he had appointed as professor of mathematics, a Frenchman, who might indeed be very learned, but had two great faults, that totally unfitted him for his situation: the one was, that

that he scarcely understood German at all, and the other, that he did not possess the faculty of rendering himself in the least intelligible to his scholars.

It so happened, that, one afternoon, Schröder having repaired to a little ale-house in order either to appease his thirst, or to pass away an unhappy hour, three young artilleryists entered it nearly at the same time. They had just left their tutor, the French professor, and now sat down at a table next to his.

"It is very hard," exclaims one of them, "that mathematics should be so very difficult of comprehension! Here have we been, for several months, trying all in our power to comprehend them, and we are scarcely further advanced at this moment than we were the first day! But, as you all know, we are most puzzled with that accursed problem which the professor has been demonstrating to us for the last fortnight! We have tried the utmost in our power to understand him, and yet without effect! What then shall we do at the examination, which is to take place at the end of six weeks? The prince will not fail to be present, and he does not like to be trifled with; for those who cannot answer the questions put, will be both excluded for ever from advancement, and punished over and above."

The others complained nearly in the same manner; and all lamented their unfortunate situation in such terms, and with such an unfeigned appearance of sorrow, that it became easy to perceive that a good master was the only thing wanting. Meanwhile, not a single word that passed escaped the attention of Schröder. At first, he only amused himself with their sorrows, but in a short time he was affected with the embarrassment of these unhappy young men; he also began to entertain a presentiment, that an opportunity now offered to render himself useful both to himself and to others.

He accordingly approached the table at which they were sitting, and addressed the Cadets as follows:

"I crave your pardon, gentlemen, for mingling in the conversation, without having the honour of being personally known to you. But I must beg leave to observe, that you do great injustice to the mathematics, by condemning that science as too abstruse, for there are not any difficulties, except when it is taught in an improper manner. As to the

question about which you are now debating, it is precisely one of the easiest; and provided you but undertake to grant me your attention, I will engage to make you comprehend it in two or three hours."

"In two or three hours!" exclaims the eldest of the students; "it has been a punishment to us for the last ten days! If this, sir, be in your power, we shall not prove ungrateful." A day, hour, and place, were accordingly fixed; the artilleryists were punctual to their appointment, and Schröder commenced his task, explained every difficulty, and sent them away perfect masters of the unlucky lesson which had puzzled the whole class! During six weeks the three lads repaired every day to his little chamber, opposite the Scotch bastion; they, on their part, listened with attention; he, on his, took pleasure in favouring their progress, and seconding their good attentions.

At length arrived the memorable day, which had formerly inspired so much terror, but was now expected by the three scholars with tranquillity. The case was far different on the part of their companions. Out of forty, thirty-seven conducted themselves in a manner to afford great dissatisfaction; but the three disciples of Schröder answered every question demanded, and even surpassed the expectations of the officer appointed to examine them.

The prince arising, called them by their respective names, signified his satisfaction in the presence of all, and promised them his especial protection. Then turning around to the others, he became furious, overwhelmed them with reproaches, and terrified them with menaces. It was in vain that some attempted to justify themselves, by observing, that they were unable to comprehend the professor.

"You are hypocrites, as well as idiots," exclaims he. "How comes it about that your three companions have been able to understand him?—But I shall soon teach you how to be more attentive and industrious!" His highness proceeded in this manner during ten or twelve minutes, for it was dangerous to contradict him; and yet, notwithstanding this, one of the disciples of Schröder could no longer allow his companions to labour under an unmerited disgrace. He accordingly advanced, and spoke as follows:—"Nothing can be more flattering to me than the suffrage of your highness! but truth obliges me to confess,

5 A

that

that whatever my two companions and myself know, has not been obtained from the lessons of our professor, but by means of a foreigner, whom the other Cadets never as yet have seen."

"A foreigner!" exclaims the prince, "and who is he?"

"A Prussian student, with whom we luckily formed an acquaintance about six weeks ago, and who has ever since given us lessons daily. He appears to be very learned, but he chiefly excels in rendering every thing more intelligible to us than any of the most celebrated professors." The astonishment of the master-general of the ordnance was now rather increased than diminished, and he sent instantly for Schröder, whom he received in the most affable manner, and after a variety of questions, at length spoke to him as follows:

"But, pray sir, why does not a man so well informed as you appear to be, adopt the military profession instead of the pen? with a little assistance, you might attain high preferment."

"It is precisely this *little assistance*, as I have now the honor of informing your highness, that has hitherto been wanting, and is never likely to be obtained! In my own country none of my relations possess influence; and, in addition to this consideration, commissions for officers appear to be reserved for the nobility alone. At Vienna I am entirely a stranger, unknown and unpatronized."

"Yet here you may find friends—trust henceforth to me—and if succeeding interviews shall correspond to the present, and you but continue to acquire the knowledge necessary for tactics, I will prefer you to a score of my own foolish cousins or nephews! But, in the first place, will you confide in me?"

"Oh! this is a question that is easily answered—all that I have ever heard of your highness redounds so much to your glory, that one ought to deem himself fortunate to obtain your good opinion."

"Know then," replies the prince, "that in my *corps* it is an invariable rule, that every one, but more especially every foreigner, shall enter as a private!" Schröder drew back with surprise; he was already on the point of making his bow and retiring, when the three artillerists secretly pressed him to obey; and, accordingly, after reflecting a few seconds, he replied, with a trembling

voice, as follows:—"I am conscious that your highness knows better than myself what is proper for me, and I therefore abandon every thing entirely to your discretion."

The prince smiled; and then commanding a tailor to fit him with the uniform of a cadet, ordered him to appear in it on the following day. In the morning he accordingly waited on the prince, by whom he was invited to dinner. When he arrived at the appointed hour, the major-domo presented to him an officer's uniform, which, he said, it would be necessary to put on before he could be admitted to his master's table. After some hesitation Schröder complied, but entered the dining-room with great diffidence. The prince however immediately called out, "You are welcome, lieutenant; your uniform become you wonderfully well!" In the course of the same evening he caused him to be presented with a considerable sum of money, under the notion of its being so much pay in advance for equipment. At the end of a month he made him one of his own adjutants, two years after he was nominated captain, and then became a major! All this time he appeared worthy of his prosperity, in consequence of his zeal, his knowledge, and above all, his scrupulous probity. The Austrians themselves readily admitted, that he had not been promoted beyond his merits.

While the elder Schröder was thus advancing in his profession, his brother had entered on a career no less extraordinary. He repaired to Hungary, in company with an Englishman, as has been before observed; but this person, who possessed all the oddity of his countrymen, was of such a strange disposition, that no one could live a month with him. Schröder himself, notwithstanding his efforts to practise the virtue of patience, quitted his patron at the end of three weeks, after ten or twelve altercations. At this critical period he found himself sixty or seventy miles beyond the frontiers of the German empire, in a wild country, unhealthy in respect to strangers, where living was indeed cheap, but where it was yet extremely difficult to travel, provided one was poor. To complete his distress, he was dangerously ill, and in this situation he spent about six weeks in the cabin of a peasant. In fine, he was obliged to sell his linen and his clothes to maintain himself; and at length returned

returned with some difficulty to Presbourg, by begging for alms!

After having there in vain sought for some means of subsistence, finding that his religion was the chief obstacle to all his efforts, and being actually on the point of dying with famine, he yielded to the voice of despair, changed his faith, and assumed the habit of one of the brethren of the order of charity.

This timely step saved him; for henceforth he could not only live, but he found himself entirely at his ease. As the fraternity to which he now belonged, was chiefly employed in the care of the sick, he took advantage of this opportunity to extend his knowledge of medicine. He accordingly read, remarked, made observations; and, in the course of a few years, acquired a degree of knowledge, that procured him celebrity. It was thus, that Brother *Firman*, for so he was called in the convent, distinguished himself above all his colleagues, and happy was the patient confided to his care!

Among other principal estates, it so happened, that the Prince de Lichtenstein possessed that of Feldsperg in Moravia, where he passed two or three months every year. Having heard a great deal about Brother Firman, he desired he might be sent to him from Presbourg; and, being much delighted with his knowledge, his skill, and his conversation, he called him in, whenever he was afflicted with any disease. The confidence placed in this physician probably aided the success of the remedies he prescribed; for he saved his life during two severe indispositions, for which he was richly rewarded, and thus became enabled to serve his convent. But it never once entered, either into his mind, or that of the Prince, that he was the brother of Schroeder; and since his apostasy, a certain degree of shame prevented him from keeping up any communication with his family. On one hand, he had little or no intercourse with the court of the Prince while his Highness resided at Vienna; and on the other, Major Schroeder, although he saw his protector daily in the capital, yet never followed him to Feldsperg, his presence being indispensable at the military school.

But a severe fit of the gout having occurred during the winter, the Prince de Lichtenstein, after trying all the physicians of the Emperor in vain, began to

swear, and to pray, by turns, and finally concluded by sending for Brother Firman, who arrived in great haste; and whether it was, that he employed the most efficacious means, or that the disease had reached its crisis, or that faith in this case produced its customary miracles, certain it is, that he had scarcely entered the palace, when the pains began to diminish, and the gout, by little and little, to withdraw. In short, the prince got up, was able to walk about his apartment, receive company, and do business as usual.

One morning, as Brother Firman was waiting in the anti-chamber to see the prince, an officer of artillery made his appearance; and from the first moment he discovered him to possess a most singular and extraordinary resemblance to his elder brother, from whom he had been for so many years separated. But this uniform, which announced a distinguished rank, still kept him in doubt; notwithstanding this, the more he looked, the more he was struck with the resemblance; and after he heard him address a few words to the Prince's valet de Chambre, his conjectures were fully confirmed, especially after having taken the latter aside, and learned his name.

At length, becoming bold, he approached him, asked him if his name was not Schroeder, and if he had not a brother called William? The major on this became more attentive and condescending; he demanded, with the air of a man greatly interested in the question, whether he was alive, and if his informant could give any tidings of him? On being told that he could, he approached still nearer, but without recognizing him; and, at length, on learning the particulars, he exclaimed: "Good Heaven! is it you! and in this habit? O my brother! my brother!"

Having said this, they rushed into each other's arms, uttering cries of joy at the same time. The Prince de Lichtenstein, who was in his library, heard the noise; and, enquiring of his domestics, soon learned the particulars. On this, he summoned the monk and the officer before him; commended their fraternal affection; praised their respective merits; and concluded the scene, by assuring them both of the continuance of his support and protection, as he felicitated himself greatly at having two such valuable men attached to his person.

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A BENSBERG, account of the battle of	501	Astronomical anticipations	111, 220, 320, 424, 533, 646
Abraham, on the hospitality of	50	Athanasius, anecdote of	50
Aberdeen, ancient monument found at	554	Atmospheric air, on the changes of	476
Absolution, on reading the	555	Austria, political state of	497, 610
Academy, lectures at the royal	179	Authors, traces of modern theories in an-	538
....., exhibition of the	482, 603	cient	538
Acts of parliament, abstract of new	382, 495	Bahamas, hemp produced in the	380
Addison, intended monument to the me-	399	Bankruptcies, monthly lists of	90, 193, 287, 386, 508, 608
memory of	399	Barclay, David, account of	622
Affairs, state of public	74, 183, 239, 388, 497, 610	Bark of trees, experiments on	58
African Institution, proceedings of the	377	.... in ague, on the administration of	327
Agricultural reports, monthly	110, 313, 423, 615	Barlow, Hugh, account of	213
..... societies, proceedings of	212, 503, 405, 406, 409, 517, 521, 525, 629	Baronius, remarkable assertion of	161
Ague, remedy for the	150	Barrow, Dr. anecdote of	138
....., mode of administering bark in	327	Bartholomew, C. account of	197
Albion East Indiaman, burnt	71	Barwick, Rev. S. account of	414
Albuquerque, anecdote of	50	Bastille, anecdotes of the	429, 540
Alburnum, conversion of bark into	58	Bath and West of England Society, pro-	212
Alfnew, Mr. account of	407	ceedings of the	212
Alkalies, on the decomposition of fixed	271, 366	.... hospital, cautions published by the	487
Alnwick, improvement at	624	Baths, discovery of Roman	105
Aloe, beneficial uses of the	282	Becket, absurdity of Thomas à	51
America, on the naming of	49	Beddoes, Dr. memoirs of	43
....., state of commerce with	215	Bengal, narrative of a tour in	123, 257
....., repeal of the orders in council,	528	Berkshire canal, state of the	416
with regard to	528	Berry, Lieut. account of	314
....., proclamation of the president of	641	Bibles, incorrectness in printing of	37
Ames's Typographical Antiquities, on	144, 225	Bible Society, donations to the	526
the new edition of	144, 225	Blind, fund for the relief of the	377
Amsterdam, decayed state of	379	Blondel's account of the reconquest of	33
Ancaster, memoir of the Duke of	196	Normandy	33
Anchors, improved method of getting in	589	Boat, improvements in the life	11, 70
Ancients, on the costume of the	649	Boccacio, observations on	361
Anderson, Dr. J. memoir of	297	Boconnock, Cornwall, improvements at	107
Animals, society for the abolition of	555	Bolton, account of the Duchess of	403
cruelty to	555	Boniface VIII. anecdote of Pope	159
....., Lord Erskine's speech on cru-	556	Books, analysis of curious	29
elty to	556	Boothby, R. account of	100
Antiquary, the	29	Boracic acid, description of the	478
Antiquities discovered	105, 489	Boringdon, Lord, improvements on the	634
Apostles, account of royal	50	estate of	634
Archangel, state of the trade of	108	Botanical reports	217, 420, 530, 642
Archbold, Colonel, account of	212	Bouhours, correction concerning	15
Arches, on the tangents of three	60	Bourbon, account of the embassy of	221
Architecture, origin of gothic	671	Louis De	518
Argens, memoir of the Marquis D'	574	Boustead, T. account of	210
Armorial bearings, on	14	Brand, Rev. J. account of	314
Arms of the city of London, on the	51	Branthwayte, A. account of	72
Arsenic, method of detecting	600	Brazil, vaccination in	635
Arts, monthly retrospect of the fine	61, 177, 277, 384, 482, 603	Brecknockshire, improvements in the	396
roads of	396	Brest fleet destroyed	267
....., on the state of the fine	322	Brevity, rule for judging of	93
....., proceedings of the society of	593	Brewers, report of the London	175
Asthma, on the treatment of	72	Brewery, account of Meux's	Bridge

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Bridge floorings, patent for improved	172	Cockram, Henry, pedantry of	584
Brighton, dreadful accidents at	631	Coffee, history of	23
Bristol, improvements at	106, 633	....., excellent substitute for	71
British Critic, animadversions on the	141	....., improved method of preparing	276
....., vindication of the	326	....., foreign mode of preparing	346
..... Institution, exhibition of the	63, 180, 277, 384	Columbus, remarkable assertion of	160
Brown, J. account of	315	Combustion, instances of spontaneous	71
....., Dr. on the theory of	584	Comet, observations on the late	164
Brushes made from whale bone	171	Commercial reports 108, 215, 315, 417, 528.	641
Buffon, anecdote of	159	Composition, on musical	254
Bunting's Itinerarium, account of	585	....., on literary	359
Buonaparte, character of	552	Compson, Rev. T. account of	208
..... on the birth and genealogy of	140	Consumption, on the prevalence of	226
Burgh, Dr. account of	99	....., on the prevention and cure	226
Burns, on the application of oil in	139	or	226
....., remedy for	573	Contagion, observations on	653
Butler, on lines said to be written by	438	Copper glance, curious variety of	174
Butter, account of the Swedish turnip	436	Correspondence between France, Russia, and England	86
Cachectics, observations on	73	Corunna, account of the battle of	82
Caius, Dr. account of a curious book by	29	Coster, account of the printing forms of	488
Calculi, on the structure of	476, 592	Laurens	175
Caledonian Asylum, plan of the	307, 414, 524	Cotton imported from Africa	91
Cambridge University intelligence	12	Covent Garden Theatre, ceremony of laying the foundation stone of	133
Campbell, Dr. vindication of	285	Cow, anecdote of a	356
Camphor, process of cleansing	573	Cowley, Mrs. memoirs of	160
Cancer, extraordinary cure for	525	Crantz, observation of	60
Canterbury, building of a new hospital at	268	Cretinism, observations on	521
Cards preferred to chess	9	Croft, Dr. account of	369
Carew, his observations on criticism	97	Cryolite, account of a mineral so called	512
Carlisle, meteorological journal kept at	179	Cummins, W. remarkable account of	614
....., births, marriages, &c. at	371	Danube, account of the battle of the	294
....., Mr. account of the lectures of	126	Davi, J. account of	366
Carriages, improvements in the construction of	63	Davy's, Mr. discoveries, account of	365
Carrot, seed of the wild, a cure for the gravel	159	....., observations on	361
Cartridge paper, patent for improved	701	Decameron, observations on the	570
Cassini, J. D. account of	7, 399	Debtors, released from confinement	282
Cavanilles, Abbe, memoir of	275	Derwent Water, account of the floating island in	44, 225
Cattle, shews of prize	336	Dibdin, Mr. on Ames's Typographical Antiquities	309
....., patent for slaughtering	135	Dickes, Mr. account of	40, 145, 217, 459
Chalmers, Mr. G. queries to	ib.	Dilettanti Tourist, the	72, 182, 285, 383, 484, 607
Chalybeate spring discovered	5	Diseases, monthly reports of	149, 573
Champagne, account of the vineyards, &c. of	389	Dividends announced	90, 194, 287, 387, 509, 609
Chaos, explanation of the word	635	Dogs, account of a curious old treatise upon	29
Charles, Archduke, proclamation of	431	Drawing, on a school for	141
Charles V. his correspondence with Francis I.	436	Drowned, on resuscitating persons apparently	461
Charcoal, experiments on	235	Dropsy, extraordinary cure of the	149
Chatterton, vindication of	3	Drugs, new machinery for pulverizing	275
Children, on severity to	306	Drury-lane Theatre burnt	195
....., necessity of instructing poor	70	Dudley, account of the mineral spring at	378
Christ Church, Oxford, fire at	160	Duelling, on	567
Chromatometry, account of a lecture on	529	Duncan Rev. Dr. account of	214
Chrysostom, strange observation of	525	Dunmore, Earl of, account of the	462
Clackmannanshire, mineral strata of	575	Dunmow, on the bacon of	268
Clapham, Mr. account of	257	Dunning, in Hertfordshire, earthquake at	174
Cleavers, their efficacy in cancer	311	Earthquake in Scotland	15
Cleveland, Mr. excellent character of	406	East India College, examinations at the	69
Clifton, elegant building at	273	East India	
Cloth trade in Yorkshire, state of the	303		
Coal-gas, advantages of	370		
Coates, S. account of			
Cock, patent one for drawing liquor			

	PAGE.		PAGE.
East India sales, account of	515, 641	Floorings, patent for bridge	172
..... fleet, arrivals of the	103, 528	Fœtus, description of a twin	369
East Indies, travels in the	123, 257	Folly, various terms used by the Greeks to express	416
Eccles, Mr. account of	638	Foreigners in distress, society for the relief of	621
Eckmühl, account of the battle of	501	Fossil horns, analysis of	601
Edinburgh, meteorological register kept at	239	Foster, Mrs. character of	310
..... Review, erroneous statement in the	253	Fothergill's, Dr. history of coffee	23
....., proceedings of the natural society at	69, 369, 530	Fox, the martyrologist, anecdote of	267
Education of the poor, observations on the	8	....., C. account of	311
....., query on Lancaster's plan of	40	France, gold mines in	283
Edward II. anecdote concerning	51	....., political state of	497, 610
Edwards, the Rev. J. account of	201	French bulletins, on the	340, 552
Elastic for micrometers, a new	600	Francis I. challenges Charles V.	625
Electrical observations	235	Funds, influence of trade on the	318
Electricity, on Professor Davy's new theory of	335	Future state, evidences of a	651
....., on the knowledge of the Greeks in	538	Galvanic combinations, on the number of	176
Elephant, discovery of the bone of an	488	Galvanism, its use in recovering persons apparently drowned	461
Elocution, query relative to writers on	429	Gardner, Lord, account of	197
Elvidge, Mr. account of	196	Gaudenzio di Lucca, author of	237
Embassy of Louis de Bourbon, particulars of the	221	Genesis and Ovid, coincidences in	243
England, on the wealth of	122	Genius, on musical	254
Enquirer, the	322	Geological theories, on modern	533
Epidemics, observations on	654	Georgia, history of	693
Epigrams without point	267	Germans, on the ancient	565
Erasmus, epitaph upon	ib.	Gibbon, Mr. original letters of	469
Erskine, Lord, speech of	556	Gilman, Rev. J. D. account of	105
Escott, in Devonshire, fire at	107	Glass, account of a ponderous flint	601
Eustathius, electrical observations in	235	Gold mines in France	283
Evans, Isaac, account of	416	Goldie, J. account of	635
Exchange, course of 109, 215, 316, 418, 530, 642		Gothic architecture, on the origin of	671
Falconer, Dr. account of	410	Gough, Mr. memoir of	260
Falkland, Lord, killed in a duel	291	Graham, anecdote of	159
Falmouth, Lord, improvement of the estate of	107	Grant, Mr. on the British Critic	141
Farrer, J. account of	628	....., reply to	326
Fathers, attack on the	360	Grass, valuable qualities of the fiorin	378
Faulknor, admiral account of	212	Gravel, cure for the	126
Fence, on an invisible	228	Gravitation, on the theory of	253
Fevers, prevalence of	494	Great Britain, political state of 80, 188, 292, 397, 504, 620	
Fibres for micrometers, improvement in	599	Greece, on the early lyric poets of	418
Fife, memoir of the Earl of	263	Greek Lexicon, account of a	133
Finch, Miss, account of	305	..... iambs, on	267
Fiorin grass, valuable qualities of	378	..... proverbs	416
Fire, on accidents by	43	Grellier, J. J. account of	107
.... at St. James's Palace	92	Grenville, Lord, improvement of the estate of	ib.
.... at Hutton, Bushel Hall, Yorkshire	98	Grimston, Lord, account of	201
.... at Escott, Devon	107	Guildford Agricultural Society, proceedings of the	525
.... at Drury-lane	195	Gunpowder, composition to supersede	379
.... at Oxford	306	Hamill, Major, account of	108
.... at Jerusalem	489	Harvey, S. account of	305
.... at Billingsgate	510	Hastings, account of the battle of	329
.... at Losemore, Worcestershire	523	Haywood, Eliz. account of	314
.... at Limehouse	621	Heart, on diseases of the	63
.... in St. Martin's-lane	ib.	Hemp, new machine for dressing	295
.... at Shadwell	ib.	Henkin, Mrs. character of	37
.... at Laycock, Surry	630	Henry the Second, memory of	221
Fishes, on the impregnation of the ova of	439	..... the Sixth, embassy to	314
Flints, facts relative to the formation of	250	Herbert, Captain, drowned	208
Flints, observations on	425	Hereford, new market at	306
		....., towing bank at	429
		Herries, Rev. John, enquiry concerning	Herries,

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Herrera, extract from ..	160	King's birth day kept by the Royal Academy	605
Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, meeting of the	629	..... speech	620
Hertfordshire, East India College at ..	209	King, Rev. Mr. account of ..	208
Hetherington's, Mr. charity, state of ..	377	Kirby, Mr. account of ..	315
Hewson, Hugh, account of ..	401	Kirkbridge, Rev. Mr. account of ..	518
Highgate Hill, on the intended archway under	328	Knife-eater, an extraordinary ..	512
Hill, Sir R. additional account of ..	246	Knight's, Mr. discoveries ..	53
Hindoos, character of the ..	259	Knowledge, on the present state of public	322
Hindu Mythology, on the ..	426	Lamb, description of a remarkable ..	405
History, use of ancient inscriptions to ..	438	Lamps, improvements in ..	171
Hodges, Mr. account of ..	310	Lancaster's plan of education, observations on	40
Hogarth, anecdote of ..	158	Land. increase in the value of ..	526
Holcroft, T. memoir of ..	358	Landshut, account of the battle of ..	501
Holderness Agricultural Society, meeting of the	406	Lawrence, Dr. account of ..	402
Holland, sketches of ..	229	Laws, ancient mode of recording ..	438
Holyhead, new light house at ..	313	....., observations on the poor ..	319, 439
Home, John, memoir of ..	295	Lead, improved mode of drying white ..	331
Honyman, Col. account of ..	315	....., new mode of setting blue ..	588
Horns, remarkable fossil ..	601	Lectures, announced ..	66, 70, 174, 375
Hubbert, Mr. account of ..	515	Leeds, bills of mortality at ..	98
Hudibras, on lines in ..	223, 458	....., relief of the poor at ..	519
Hull, new theatre at ..	302	Leicester Agricultural Society, meeting of the	521
....., improvements at ..	518	Leinington Priors, description of ..	416
Humane Society, enquiry relative to the ..	127	Less's Dr. work on religion ..	452
Hunter, Dr. A. account of ..	519	Lessing's works, critical survey of ..	455
Hutchinson, Col. account of ..	98	Letters of Lady M. W. Montague ..	1
Hutton-Bushel Hall, fire at ..	ib	..... of the Duke of York ..	191
Hyperbole, definition of the word ..	51	..... General Moore ..	396
Hypochondriasis, observations on ..	286	..... Mr. Gibbon ..	469
Hypothesis, on the material ..	132	..... Bonaparte ..	417
Iambics, on Greek ..	267	Lexicon, account of a Greek ..	133
Immaterial hypothesis, on the ..	132	Libraries, sales of ..	68
India, narration of a tour in ..	123, 257	Life boat, description of an unimmovable ..	11
Ingram, Rev. R. account of ..	207	....., Sir W. Charges's improved ..	70
Inscriptions, use of ancient ..	438	Linen, machine for washing ..	172
..... on ancient stones ..	553	Liquors, improved cock for drawing ..	379
Insects, on the re-animation of ..	651	Literary composition, on ..	359
Invisible fence, account of an ..	223	..... fund, extension of the ..	487
Ireland, Hindu mythology introduced into ..	426	..... and philosophical intelligence ..	67, 173, 280, 371, 464, 597
....., political view of ..	660	Literature, lycæum of ancient ..	19, 418
Iron, on applying it red hot to the tongue ..	42	LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC HISTORY.	
.... recommended for furniture ..	378	..... Lord Londale's Memoirs of James II. ..	617
Island, description of a floating ..	232	..... Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth ..	ib.
Italian and English music, on the ..	554	..... De Mouper Britanniam Civico Annis 1715 et 6, Liber Unicus ..	ib.
James I. anecdote of ..	160	..... History of Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America ..	ib.
James's, Dr. powder, analysis of ..	319	..... Maurice's Modern History of Hindoostan ..	ib.
Jeffreys, W. H. account of ..	312	ARCHAEOLOGY.	
Jehovah, origin of the word ..	51	..... Hope's Costume of the Ancients ..	616
Jerusalem, fire at ..	489	..... Dr. Clarke's Greek Marbles ..	659
Jews, anecdote concerning the ..	50	..... About Illip's Funeral ..	ib.
.... in Holland, state of the ..	233	BIOGRAPHY.	
.... Society for promoting the Conversion of the ..	453		
Johnson, Dr. on the disorder of ..	183		
....., John, preservation of ..	317		
Jones, R. account of ..	301		
Jupiter, appulse of Venus to ..	229		
....., observations on the planet ..	675		
Karass, state of the mission at ..	380		
Kendal Dispensary, report of the ..	205		
....., philanthropic institution at ..	302		
Kien Lung, Emperor of China, a poem of ..	657		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
BIOGRAPHY.		Literature, The Senses, an ode	
Literature, Churton's Life of Alexander Nowell ..	650	..... Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming ..	652
..... Disney's Memoirs of T. B. Hollis ..	ib.	..... Duncombe's Translation of Vaucluse ..	ib.
..... Meadley's Memoirs of Dr. Paley ..	ib.	..... Heber's Palestine ..	659
..... Narrative of the last Illness of Professor Porson ..	ib.	POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.	
..... Gilpin's Memoirs of Captain Rogers ..	651	..... Newenham's View of Ireland ..	660
NATURAL HISTORY, &c.		..... Jackson's Political View of Upper Canada ..	663
..... Dr. Shaw's Zoological Lectures ..	651	..... Clarke's Memoirs of the King's Supremacy ..	ib.
..... Dede's English Botanica. Pocket Book ..	ib.	..... Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation ..	ib.
..... Donovan's Natural History of British Insects ..	ib.	..... Copy of the Evidences on the Charges exhibited against the Duke of York ..	ib.
..... Alphabetical List of Mineral Names ..	ib.	DRAMA.	
..... Collier's Thoughts on Re-animation ..	ib.	..... Mr. Arnold's Man and Wife ..	663
..... Watts's Anatomico Chirurgical Review ..	ib.	..... Mrs. Inchbald's British Theatre ..	ib.
..... Wishart's Translation of Professor Scarpa on Aneurisms ..	652	NOVELS.	
..... Burn on the Diseases of the Heart ..	ib.	..... Mrs. Moore's Cælebs in Search of a Wife ..	663
..... Wadd on Strictures ..	ib.	..... Cælia in Search of a Husband ..	667
..... Dr. Parr's London Medical Dictionary ..	ib.	..... Owenson's Woman, or Ida of Athens ..	ib.
..... Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum ..	ib.	..... Cumberland's John De Lancaster ..	ib.
..... Watts's Treatise on Diabetes ..	ib.	..... Mr. Moore's Batchelor ..	ib.
..... Dr. Lamb on Cancer, &c. ..	ib.	FINE ARTS.	
..... Dr. Chisholm's Letter to Dr. Haygarth ..	654	..... Shee's Elements of Art ..	667
..... Dr. Adams on the Laws of Epidemics ..	ib.	..... Ware on the Properties of Architectures ..	669
..... Peart's Account of an Eruptive Disease ..	655	..... The Artist, by Prince Hoare ..	670
..... The Annual Medical Register ..	ib.	..... Whittington's Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France ..	671
CLASSICAL LITERATURE.		MILITARY, MATHEMATICS, &c.	
..... Pitman's Excerpta ..	656	..... Essay on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War ..	674
THEOLOGY, &c.		..... Landmann on Fortification ..	672
..... Weston's Sunday Lessons ..	656	..... Williamson's Mathematics simplified ..	ib.
..... Hawkins's Commentary on St. John's Epistles ..	ib.	..... Problems in Algebra ..	ib.
..... Zeal without Innovation ..	657	..... Smith's Grammar of Geometry ..	ib.
..... Penrose's Bampton Lectures ..	ib.	..... Laplace's System of the World, by Pond ..	673
..... Bishop of Durham's Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the church of Rome ..	ib.	VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.	
..... Dr. Brookes's Address to the Legislature ..	ib.	..... Bourgoing's Travels in Spain ..	675
POETRY.		..... Travels from Paris through Switzerland and Italy ..	676
..... The Mother, by Mrs. West ..	657	..... Porter's Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden ..	ib.
..... Ly Tang, an Imperial poem, by Kien Lung ..	ib.	..... Neale's Letters from Portugal and Spain ..	678
..... Poems and Translations from the Minor Greek Poets ..	658	MISCELLANIES.	
..... Fisher's Pathetic Tales ..	ib.	..... Letters between Bishops Warburton and Hurd ..	680
		..... Carlisle's Index to the Archaeologia ..	682
		Literature,	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Literature, Dibdin's Bibliomania	682	Manchester, opening of the exchange	
.....Lessons for Young Persons in		at	205
.....Humble Life	683	....., charity school established	
.....A Letter to the Young Gen-		at	407
.....tlemen who write in the		Mandeville, was he the author of the	
.....Edinburgh Review	ib.	History of the Severanians	51
.....Letters to and from Bishop		Manganese, new metal in the grey ore of	601
.....Nicolson	ib.	Marble, membranes found in	377
.....HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT		Marine rainbow, on the	140
.....OF FRENCH.		Marriage life, on the	268
.....HISTORY.		Marsh, Rev. H. account of the lectures of	524
.....Receuil de Pièces inédites re-		Martial, on the works of	51
.....latives aux Cartels respectifs		Martinique, capture of	394
.....de François I. et de Charles		Maryport, number of vessels belonging to	97
.....V.	685	Masius, strange assertion of	159
.....Memoire Historique sur l'An-		Material hypothesis, on the	132
.....tiquité de la Peche de la		Medical register, announced	173
.....Baleine, &c.	670	MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS	
.....Tableau de Georgie	693	.....Thomas Beddoes, M. D.	43
.....Eloge du Citoyen Riche	696	.....Sir John Moore	151
.....Necrologie de Cavanilles	701	.....Richard Gough, Esq.	260
.....Notice sur Marc Hilaire Vi-		.....Earl of Fife	263
.....laris	702	.....Mrs. Cowley	356
.....Basil de Boguslas	703	.....T. Holcroft	358
.....Géographie Physique de la		.....Bishop Porteus	464
.....Mer Noir	706	.....Marquis D'Argens	574
.....Analyse Cours de l'Histoire	708	Merino sheep, account of the	379
.....Réflexions, &c.	710	Messenger, Rev. T. account of	303
.....Variétés	713	Metaphysics, new system of	17
.....Defense d'applaudir au Théâtre		Meteorological observations at Carlisle	9
.....de Cassel	715	.....at Camden	
.....Sur Charles Wadstrom	ib.	Town	32
.....De la Goutte	716	.....at Edin-	
.....Les Frères Schræder	717	burgh	239
Liverpool, Earl of, account of the	95	.....reports 111, 219, 319, 423,	
....., improvements at	99, 520	.....332, 645	
....., state of the parish of	407	Meux's brewery, account of	175
Lloyd, Mrs. character of	210	Mica, potash in	602
....., Major, account of	313	Micrometers, glass fibres for	599
Locke, account of the intended monu-		Miranda, sufferings of the crew belonging	
ment to	485	to the squadron of	113
Lofft's, Mr. classification of the tea tree,		Misdemeanors, on banishing persons for	335
remarks on	247	Mission in Tartary, account of a	380
London, on the arms of	54	Montagu, Lady Mary, original letters of	1
....., incidents in and near	91, 195, 294,	Moore, G. account of	101
.....399, 510, 621		....., Sir John, memoir of	151
Longevity, instances of	99, 102, 106, 203,	....., letter of	393
206, 267, 303, 306, 312, 313, 314, 405,		Morritt, Mr. account of	521
409, 412, 417, 519, 522, 523, 626	635	Morison, James, account of	403
Longitude, machine for shewing the	61	Moscow, description of the baths of	676
Lozmore, Worcestershire, fire at	522	Muscles, fatal effects of eating	412
Lyceum of ancient literature	19, 418	Music, on the Italian and English	554
Lyme, improvements at	634	Musical publication, review of new	65, 180,
Lyric poetry, on	19, 418	.....284, 381, 490, 595	
Mackay, Rev. D. account of	600	.....genius and composition, on	254
Madder, introduction of Smyrna	591	.....time, scale for	241
Madison's, Mr. inaugural speech		.....pendulums for regulating	359
Major's, T. confinement in the Bastille,		....., on a practical method of	
narrative of	429, 510	regulating	537
Mahogany, substitute proposed for	578	Mustard, improvements in the manufac-	
Mahrattas, character of the	647	ture of	274
Malta, sketches of	134	Mythology, on the Hindu	426
Malthus's Theory of Population, objec-		Narwahl, account of the	69
tions to	250	Nash, T. account of	210
Manchester, improvements at	99, 303	Nathanael of Scripture, on the	51
MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.		National Institute, proceedings of the	478
		5 B	Naturalist's

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Naturalist's Monthly Reports	109, 217, 318, 422, 531, 644	Plants, mode of obtaining exact representations of	536
Naval actions	394, 397	Platina recommended for pendulum springs	176
Nelthorpe, Mrs. character of	206	Pliny, character of	362
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baptisms, &c. at	203	Plymouth, female asylum at	312
....., new square and church at	517	POETRY, ORIGINAL.	
.....under-Line, Agricultural Society at	409	.....On the New Year	52
Newgate, number of prisoners committed to	237	.....To the Memory of Charles James Fox	53
Newton, Sir Isaac, anecdote of	159	.....Cantata from Carlo Maria Maggi	53
Nicholson, Bishop, letter of	683	.....The Four Sisters	ib.
Nidhard, account of	159	.....On the Death of General Moore	161
Nimrod, on the name of	160	.....Specimens of Oldham's Works	ib.
Norfolk Agricultural Society, meeting of the	303	.....The Amulet	269
Normandy, particulars of the reconquest of	33	.....On the Death of Professor Porson	ib.
Norwich, female charity school at	629	.....On leaving Beech Cottage	ib.
Norwood, chalybeate spring found at	195	.....On the Approach of Winter	ib.
Nowell, Dean, character of	650	.....To Viola	260
Oak plant, vegetation of in water	148	.....To the Snow Drop	ib.
Offham Hill, state of the works at	309	.....Call of a Sylphid	ib.
Oils to burns, on the application of	139	.....Sonnet	ib.
Oldham, on the poems of	161	.....To Eurilla in Adversity	363
Oporto, on the capture of	417	.....To Sir John Carr	364
Orford, Earl of, account of the	402	.....The Skull	ib.
Orders in council, repeal of the	528	.....Amor Timido	365
Oswald, Andrew, account of	94	.....Il Primo Amore	ib.
Otaheite, on the mission to	40	.....On a Lady	ib.
Oxford press, errors of the	37	.....La Tempesta	473
....., fire at	306	.....La Pesca	ib.
..... university intelligence	628	.....La Primavera	474
Ovid's metamorphoses, coincidences between Genesis and	243	.....Il Sogno	ib.
Ovingham fair, account of	517	.....To Her who will best Understand	475
Painting personified	670	.....Sonnet	ib.
Palsy, observations on	182	.....Epitaph in Chesterton Church Yard	ib.
Paper currency of England, on the	122	.....Pun of William the Third	476
Parasols, new method of making	275	.....On a summer's Evening	585
Parkinson, T. account of	634	.....Stanzas by a Mother	586
Parke, enquiry concerning Mungo	40	.....Impromptu	ib.
Parliament, on a reform in	454, 505	.....Epitaph	ib.
Parsons, Mrs. character of	413	.....Lines by Burns	ib.
Pastoral poetry, on	332	.....To Hope	ib.
Patents, account of new	63, 171, 274, 370, 491, 588	.....Lines to Dr. R.	587
Peech, Samuel, account of	625	.....Irregular Stanzas	ib.
Pemberton, James, account of	639	.....The Captive	ib.
Pendulums for regulating musical time, on	339	.....Inscription at Richmond	ib.
Penryn slate quarry, account of the	71	.....on lyric	19, 448
Penzance, dispensary established at	658	.....on pastoral	332
Pestell, Mr. character of	409	Polypody, experiments on a species of the	601
Petrarch, will of	362	Poor, on the education of the children of the	8
Petre, Lord, account of	512	.....laws, observations on the	349, 439
Phallus used by the Mexicans	160	Population, objections to Malthus's Theory of	250
Phantasmagoria, transparent screens for the	23	.....Popular remedies, various	149, 573
Philosophy, new system of metaphysical	17	.....; cautions concerning	571
Pipes, or pumps, improvements in	65	Porson, monument to the memory of Mr.	307
Piron, anecdote of	584	Port Folio of a Man of Letters	49, 158, 267, 339, 584
Pitcairn, Dr. memoir of	512	Porter breweries, report of the	93
Planets, relations of the	674	Porter, Walsh, account of	633
		Porteus, Bishop, memoir of	464
		Portsmouth,	

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Portsmouth, storm at	310	Sea snake, observations on the	174
....., improvements at ..	631	....., on determining the value of the	282
Portugal, anecdote of the late King of ..	584	... pie, enquiry concerning the ..	127
Potash, on the decomposition of ..	176, 271	Sepulchre, destruction of the church of the holy	489
Potatoes, best mode of cooking ..	238, 339	Sermons, on punning	268
....., on the culture of ..	486	Sequin, value of the Turkish ..	25
Powys, P. L. melancholy death of ..	523	Serter, ancient description of the ..	30
Pringle, Sir John	518	Severambians, on the history of the ..	51
Printing press, improvements in the construction of	493	Seward, Miss, memoir of ..	514
Prize cattle, account of ..	7, 399	Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew, origin of the ..	337
Proverbs, remarkable Greek ..	446	Shears, an improvement in ..	589
Provincial occurrences 97, 203, 294, 405, 517, 624		Sheep, account of the king's Spanish ..	379
Prussia, state of	74	Shelley, Mr. account of ..	197
Public affairs, state of 74, 183, 289, 388, 497, 610		Shells, on the importation of ..	14
Publications, lists of new 55, 69, 276, 372, 479, 590		....., account of Colonel Shrapnell's ..	67
Punning sermon, a remarkable ..	268	Shenstone, criticism on the poetry of ..	332
Purdy, Dr. account of ..	106	Shepherd, Dr. account of ..	210
Quakers, character of the ..	607	Sherwin, Dr. correction of a mis-statement of ..	436
Quotations, on unappropriate ..	539	Shuckburgh, murder of Miss ..	410
Rainbow, on the marine ..	140	Sierra Leone, cotton plantations in ..	175
Rathbone, W. account of ..	205	....., particulars of the state of ..	608
Ratisbon, battle of	502	Silks, method of discharging colours from dyed	64
Reading, singular	268	Slate quarry in Carnarvonshire, description of the	71
Reading, charities at ..	526	Slave trade, medal to commemorate the abolition of the	487
Remedies, popular, various ..	573	Sligo, Marquis of, account of ..	94
....., observations on 149, 571		Small, W. account of ..	634
Resuscitation, new mode of ..	461	Smeeton, Mr. melancholy fate of ..	621
Rheumatism, remedy for the ..	149	Smith, Dr. account of ..	209
Riche, M. memoir of ..	696	....., General, account of ..	214
Rickman, Mrs. character of ..	631	....., liberality of Sir Sidney ..	377
Rio Janeiro, state of trade at ..	215	....., character of Mr. T. ..	412
Roberts, Dr. account of ..	413	Smithfield cattle shew, account of the ..	7
Rochester, Lord, anecdote of ..	158	Societies, proceedings of learned 58, 164, 291, 366, 476, 592	
Roman baths discovered ..	105	Soda, experiments on ..	271
Rookery, account of a remarkable ..	304	Somerville's, Lord, cattle shew, account of ..	399
Royal apostles, account of ..	50	Southampton, establishment of a dispensary at ..	416
..... Society, proceedings of the 164, 271, 366, 476, 592		Spain, state of affairs in 74, 183, 290, 390	
..... Academy, exhibition of the 482, 605		....., travels in ..	123
..... Institution, proceedings of the ..	58	Spalato, account of Archbishop of ..	51
Ruiscellus, strange saying of ..	50	Spanish sheep, account of the king's ..	379
Russia, state of the trade of ..	108	Spots of grease, how to remove ..	546
....., progress of the arts, &c. in ..	341	Springs, discovery of mineral ..	195, 378
....., state of the commerce of ..	489	Stanhope, Major, account of ..	214
....., travelling sketches in ..	676	Stephen, King, a land surveyor ..	51
Russian correspondence ..	86	Stevens, John, account of ..	633
Rymer, Rev. J. account of ..	214	Stewart, Col. account of ..	94
Salmon, on the spawning of ..	439	Still, improvement in the ..	177
Sanchus, strange commentary of ..	50	Stone, improved mode of making artificial ..	601
Sappho, account of	451	Storms, remarkable ..	310, 601
Saville, Henry, anecdote of ..	51	Stukeley, Dr. anecdote of ..	681
Saunders the Jesuit, character of ..	267	Suffocated, mode of recovering persons apparently ..	461
Scalds, receipt for the cure of ..	573	Sugar market, state of the ..	417
Scalds, receipt for the cure of ..	656	Sulphur, on the action of ..	488
Scarlatina, on	236	Sweden, on the commerce of ..	108
Schools, unnecessary severity used in ..	103	Sweden	
Scott, Rev. J. account of ..	23		
Screens, on making transparent ..	491		
Screw, new method of using the ..	494		
Scrophula, observations on ..	150		
Scurvy, remedy for the ..	64		
Sea, method of discovering the longitude at			

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Sweden, revolution in	289, 388, 497	Villettes, General, account of	635
Swedish turnip, advantages of the	486	Vimiera, on the battle of	678
Sword, account of a remarkable	131	Vincent, Sir F. account of	211
Syllogisms, on the stucture and manage- ment of	569	Vince, vindication of Professor	253
Taming the Shrew, origin of the comedy of	337	Vineyards of Champagne, account of the	136
Tangents of triangles, on the	60	Vipond, W. account of	527
Tann, account of the battle of	500	Wade, W. account of	310
Tartary, state of the mission in	380	Wagstaffe, John, account of	104
Taxation, on the modes of	347	Walsend, Newcastle, consecration of a church at	517
Tea tree in blossom	28	Walton, John, account of	518
....., on the classification of the	247	Warburton, letters of	680
...., Bohea, a cure for the dropsy	149	Washington, vindication of	347
...., particulars relative to	321	Wasp, a new species of	69
....., on the natural and artificial character of the	354	Watches, method of making infallible repeating	493
Teed, Miss, account of	295	Water, vegetation of the oak plant in	148
Thermometer, alteration in the scale of the	283	....., on drinking common	652
Time, method of regulating musical	536	Wealth of England, on the	122
Timekeepers, observations on	600	Weather, state of the in 1808	9, 31, 239
Toledo, description of	129	Well, account of the digging of a	454
Tomkins, Miss, account of	310	Wernerian Society, proceedings of the	69, 174, 369, 599
Tomlinson, N. account of	307	Westminster, on the intended improve- ments in	144
Tongue, on applying red hot iron to the	42	Whales, new species of	176
Totnes, particulars relative to	244	Whale bone, brushes made from	171
Townley collection, observations on the	41, 145, 247, 459	Whale fishery, antiquity of the	690
Towton, account of the battle of	51	Whale taken in the Thames	399
Trade, on the influence of	348	Whitehaven, marine school at	97
Transparencies, method of making	23	White lead, improved mode of drying	331
Trays, composition for making	370	Wilberforce, Mr. medal in honour of	487
Trees, experiments on the bark of	58	Wilkinson, Dr. letter of	684
....., method of ascertaining the value of growing	593	William the Conqueror, account of	329
Turnip, advantages of the Swedish	487	Williams, Watkin, account of	108
Turpentine removes grease from paper	346	....., T. G. account of	634
Turquoise, analysis of an oriental	601	Windlass, account of an improved	589
Umbrellas, new method of manufactur- ing	275	Windsor Forest, state of	526
Uranus, or Herschel, on the planet	673	Wolff, Sir J. account of	312
Uvedale, Mrs. account of	409	Worcester, charity school at	412
Vaccination in Brazil, progress of	72	Workhouses, on	353
....., national institution for pro- moting	176	Workington, marriages, births, &c. at	97
....., test to ascertain the security of	577	..... Agricultural Society, meet- ing of the	405
Vanburgh, anecdote of Sir John	551	Wright, J. account of	412
Vegetable life, on the reproduction of	651	Writing, on teaching the poor in	8
Vegetation of the oak plant in water	148	....., improvement in	493
Venus, the planet, appulse of to Jupiter	229	York, Duke of, enquiry into the conduct of the	188, 295
Vilaris, M. H. memoir of	702	....., reports of the charity schools at	407
		....., intended new bridge at	625
		Yorkshire, state of the cloth trade in	406
		Youngs, W. C. account of	308

Alphabetical List of Bankrupts announced between December 20th, 1808, and June 20th, 1809.

ABBOT, W.	608	Bradley, E.	287	Court, J.	386	Feather, L.	386
Abbot, J.	ib.	Brain, W.	508	Cowpar, R.	608	Finch, H.	287
Adams, T.	508	Breakspear, J.	287	Cowtell, W.	287	Firmin, P.	ib.
Adams, J.	608	Bright, T.	508	Cox, T.	508	Fisher, B.	193
Agg, J.	386	Broad, J.	ib.	Crane, T.	287	Fleet, J.	608
Alger, S. C.	608	Broadfield, E.	287	Crawford, J.	90	Foreman, T.	ib.
Allen, D.	193	Bromley & Smith	ib.	Cropton, E.	386	Forster, R.	287
Allen, W.	ib.	Brooks, J.	ib.	Croton, J.	ib.	Forster, P.	386
Allen, J.	386	Brothers, J. & S.	386	Cunningham, E.	ib.	Fowler, W.	508
Allen and Hancock	608	Brothers, J. P.	ib.	and J.	ib.	Fox, R.	193
Anderson, J.	90	Brown, J.	193	Dalkin, R.	508	Fraser, T.	90
Andrews, J.	508	Brown, W.	ib.	Dalton, T.	287	Freemantle & Co.	608
Ashton, T.	ib.	Brown, J.	287	Danson, W.	508	French, M.	90
Aspland, W.	193	Brown, J. & J.	386	Danson, R.	ib.	Frost, T.	ib.
Atkinson, J.	ib.	Brown, J. C.	ib.	Darby, W.	193	Frow, T.	193
Atkinson, S.	287	Browne, E.	193	Darnell, T.	386	Gamble, W.	508
Austin, T.	386	Browne, J.	ib.	Davenport & Fin-	193	Gane, J.	193
Ayres, J.	608	Bryan, M.	608	ney	193	Garner, J.	287
Bailey, T.	386	Bryan, J.	ib.	Davenport, T.	ib.	Gash, J.	90
Bailey, J.	608	Buddon, H.	90	Davenport, J.	386	George, J.	287
Ball, J.	287	Buddle, W.	608	Davidson, J.	508	German, W.	90
Balls, J.	508	Bull, J.	386	Davies, S. & P.	193	Gibson, T.	608
Bamber, J.	ib.	Burt, W.	287	Davies, D.	ib.	Gibson and Wolf	287
Bannister, W.	ib.	Burwell, J.	386	Davies, H.	ib.	Giles, W.	608
Barber S.	ib.	Butcher, W.	287	Davies, T.	386	Giles, D.	ib.
Barclay, W.	608	Cadman, C.	608	Davies, T.	ib.	Gillam, J.	193
Barnes, J.	ib.	Capes, G.	508	Davies, E. T.	608	Gillespie, W.	508
Barlow, W.	90	Carr, G.	608	Davis, G.	193	Gilpin, J.	287
Barton, J.	ib.	Carter, J.	193	Dawson, J.	90	Giorgi, B.	608
Barton, J.	508	Carter, J.	508	Dean, J.	193	Glazier, E.	90
Barton, J.	ib.	Cattell, H.	193	Dean, R.	608	Glover, W. & J.	193
Baumer, G.	193	Chambers, W.	90	Deane, E.	386	Gorton, R.	193
Baxter, J.	287	Chapman, E.	608	De Prado, J.	193	Gorton, J.	608
Bayley, J.	508	Chapman, J.	ib.	Dempsey & Acra-	287	Grater, R.	193
Bayley, W.	287	Charles, J.	287	man	287	Green, J.	90
Bayley, S. and T.	ib.	Charlton, C.	508	Denny, J.	386	Green, E.	608
Beaton, W.	608	Charlton, W. J.	ib.	Dent, J.	508	Greenway & Co.	508
Bennett, B.	ib.	Cheldren, G.	193	Dewar, A.	193	Greenwell, J.	193
Bentley, P.	193	Chenu, D.	508	Dewhurst, P.	90	Gregory, J.	287
Benton, G. & J.	508	Chiffence, E.	ib.	Dewhurst, G. J.	608	Grew, G.	ib.
Benton, W.	608	Choyce, W.	193	Dickie, T.	608	Guillod, T.	386
Berry and Roches-	ib.	Churchett, G.	608	Dignum, W.	386	Gurney, J.	287
ter	ib.	Clancy, J.	287	Dobson, P.	287	Hall, O.	386
Biggs, P.	386	Clapham, W.	608	Donnelly, J.	386	Halliday, J.	508
Billing, J.	193	Clapsow, J.	386	Douglas, J.	90	Hand, J.	193
Birchall, J.	90	Clark, J. H.	193	Draper, T.	287	Hankin, J.	508
Bird and Hollo-	287	Clarke, A.	287	Dutton, W.	90	Harrison, J.	90
way	287	Clarke, R.	508	Dyke, S. J.	608	Harrison, S.	386
Blackburn, W.	90	Clarke, R.	ib.	Earl, W.	508	Hart, G.	508
Blannin, N.	ib.	Clarkson, G.	608	Eastwood, J.	193	Hart, A. H.	ib.
Blaykey, G.	386	Clay, R.	193	Eaton, J.	508	Harty, L.	287
Bleckley, G.	608	Clay, M.	508	Edmonds, E.	193	Harvey, R.	90
Blundell, J.	ib.	Cock & Pitchers	ib.	Edney, J.	508	Harwood, W.	287
Boardman, T.	193	Coldwell, T.	ib.	Edwards, W.	90	Hatton, T.	ib.
Bogg, J.	508	Colekin, W. & J.	ib.	Egler, G.	386	Hawkins, T.	508
Bolton, R. & G.	ib.	Collison, T.	ib.	Ele, S.	193	Haydes, M. S.	386
Bolton, J.	608	Colton, S. W.	386	Eliam, W.	608	Haydon, L.	90
Bonner, F. H.	508	Connop and New-	193	Elstob, H.	193	Hayes, W.	ib.
Booth, W.	ib.	ton	193	Empson, E.	508	Hayes, J.	ib.
Bosher, K.	608	Cooke, J.	608	Etty, S.	193	Heart, S. J.	287
Bowes, W.	ib.	Cooper, D.	287	Eustace, W.	ib.	Heath, R.	508
Brace, J.	278	Cooper, J.	508	Evans, S.	ib.	Heaven, W.	90
		Cotton, J.	287	Fairbridge, W.	ib.	Heckford, W.	193
						Henshall,	

Henshall, S.	508	Law, D.	386	Norris, T.	387	Scott, J.	193
Heslop, W.	287	Lawrence, R.	608	Norris, P.	ib.	Soott, T.	194
Hetherington, D.	193	Laxton, J.	287	Noton, G.	287	Scott, J.	287
Hickson, T.	ib.	Lea, T.	508	Orams, T.	ib.	Scott, J.	508
Hilliar, H.	287	Leach, J.	386	Oxen, R.	609	Scott, J.	609
Hillier, J.	608	Lewis, T.	193	Palmer, E.	287	Seager, S. P.	ib.
Hitchcock, J.	386	Lewis, G.	508	Parke, W.	609	Sellars, H.	90
Hoare & Allen	193	Lewis, J.	ib.	Parker, W. R.	193	Sherwood, M.	387
Hoare, T.	ib.	Lewis, A.	ib.	Parsons, J. & J.	508	Sheville, W.	ib.
Hoare, T.	ib.	Lloyd, T. H.	193	Patterson, G.	ib.	Sievewright, J.	609
Hodgson, T.	608	Lobban, J.	508	Patton, T. H.	387	Simpson, W.	194
Hodsol, A.	287	Lockwood, G.	90	Paty, T.	508	Sisson, J.	609
Hodson, W.	ib.	Lord, H.	287	Pawlett, W.	ib.	Skilbeck, J.	ib.
Holland, H.	386	Lord, L.	ib.	Payler, T.	193	Skyring, Z.	194
Holland, J.	ib.	Lorson, A.	508	Pearson, T.	90	Slade, T. M.	387
Holt, J.	287	Lowe, A.	ib.	Pearson, J.	609	Slater, W.	609
Horsfall, W.	193	Lyon, W.	287	Peat, T.	387	Smith, J.	90
Horton, S.	386	Machall, T.	193	Penrose, J. R.	609	Smith, J. & C.	ib.
Houghton, G.	608	Mac Bride, A.	287	Philcox, J.	387	Smith, J.	194
Howard, J.	90	Mackinnan, M.	608	Phillips, H.	193	Smith, W.	287
Howe, J.	193	Mackenzie, R.	193	Phipps, J.	287	Smith, T.	508
Howse, J.	608	M'Leod, W.	387	Pickwood, G.	90	Snell and Pink-	
Hughes, D.	508	Manning, J.	287	Pinney, J.	508	ham	287
Hughes, H.	608	Mansall & Co.	90	Pitt, T.	609	Southerton, F.	ib.
Hull, T.	386	Mansell, J.	608	Plaskett, H. G.	ib.	Spencer, J.	387
Hunt, J.	90	Mark, P.	287	Polack, B.	287	Spencer, J.	508
Hunt, T.	386	Markham, E.	608	Poore, J.	90	Spring, R.	ib.
Hunt, C. A.	608	Marks, H.	287	Powell, H. J.	193	Stanley, S.	194
Huntemann, J.	ib.	Marriott, J.	90	Pratt, G.	508	Stenner, T.	ib.
Hunter, J.	193	Marshall, T.	90	Prentis, J.	287	Stone, T.	90
Ingham, J.	287	Martin, H.	287	Price, W.	508	Stuart, P.	609
Ireland, J. R.	193	Martin, T.	ib.	Prigg, W.	387	Sullings, S.	508
Jacob, M.	ib.	Mason, W.	386	Proctor, W.	193	Sunderland, J.	387
Jackson, J.	287	Matthews, M.	287	Pyrke, D.	387	Swinden & Small	
Jackson, J.	ib.	Maund, J. H.	387	Raistrick, J.	90	wood	ib.
Jackson, P.	508	Mawdsley, J.	287	Ratcliffe, J.	508	Symonds, J. R.	194
Jackson, E. & S.	ib.	Mawson, W.	193	Rayner, E. & J.	287	Talbot, C.	ib.
Jackson, E.	608	Mead and Lewis	387	Rayner, J. N.	387	Tanner, T.	90
Jackson, J. S.	ib.	Melson, J.	508	Read, J.	609	Tathill, C.	508
Jacobs, J.	508	Merry, J. H.	193	Rees, H.	287	Taylor & Co.	194
James, J.	193	Miall, S.	ib.	Rice, T.	ib.	Taylor, G.	287
Jeffery, H.	90	Michell, W.	608	Richards, G.	193	Taylor, J.	509
Jenkins, E.	193	Milburn, W.	287	Richardson, A.	387	Teather, L.	387
Jenkins, D.	ib.	Mills & Rich	90	Riddlestorfier, G.		Tharne, S.	509
Jenkins, E.	386	Mills, H.	287	A.	193	Thompson, T.	387
Jennings, J.	287	Mimms, R.	608	Riddinegh, R.	508	Tinson, T.	609
Johnson, J.	193	Mobbs, S.	193	Rimmer, J.	609	Todhunter, J.	287
Johnson, J.	608	Moggridge, H.	508	Roe, T.	287	Tomkins, S. M.	194
Johnson, J.	ib.	Mordues, J.	ib.	Rogers, S.	90	Tomlins, J.	288
Jones, G.	90	Morris, J.	193	Roll, E.	287	Tomlinson, W.	90
Jones, J.	193	Morris, J. W.	387	Romer, J.	609	Tomlinson, J.	609
Jones, W.	ib.	Morton, R.	193	Rothery, T.	287	Towell, J.	509
Jones, J.	287	Moseley & Wheil-		Rounson, J.	ib.	Townsend, G.	609
Jones, T.	ib.	don	608	Row, W.	193	Townroe, R.	ib.
Jones, M.	508	Munns, H.	ib.	Rowell, W.	609	Tubb & Scott	387
Jones, W.	ib.	Munt, W.	508	Rowland, I.	508	Tucker & Roth-	
Kent, W.	608	Murton, J.	193	Royles, J.	387	well	194
Kimpson, J.	ib.	Neal, J.	387	Rusby, J.	287	Turnbull, W.	288
Kinder, S.	90	Neve, A.	ib.	Rylance, J.	387	Turner, J.	387
Kirton, S. R.	608	Nevett, J.	ib.	Salter, J.	193	Turner, J.	609
Knight, S.	193	Newcomb, O.	508	Sampson & Chip-		Valyer, T.	288
Knight, G.	508	Newman, H.	608	chase	90	Vine, C.	ib.
Knott, R.	287	Newport, B.	287	Sampson, W.	ib.	Wake, W.	ib.
Knowlton, C.	ib.	Newton, J.	387	Samuel, R.	287	Walker, J.	509
Laing, G.	90	Nicholls, T.	608	Sarqui, A. J.	508	Walker, W. F.	609
Lamb, W.	287	Nordish, J.	ib.	Sayer, R. P.	387	Wall, C.	509
Lancaster, B.	193	Norris, S.	387	Schaffer, J.	287	Walton, T.	ib.
						Ward,	

Ward, T.	509	Wetherly, T.	509	Wilkinson and	Wood, T. & G.	194
Warrington, J.	288	Wheatley, J.	609	Wighton	Wood, D.	288
Watson, W.	194	Wheeler, T.	509	Williams, J.	Woelf, J.	90
Watts, W.	ib.	Wheildon, J.	ib.	Williams, W.	Woollen, M.	509
Watts, W.	609	White C.	609	Williams, W.	Wrangham, W.	387
Weaver & Holt	509	Whitmarsh, D.	288	Willis, G.	Wright, W.	509
Webb, T.	ib.	Whittle, S.	ib.	Willson, R. H.	Wyatt, H.	609
Webster, J. & J.	194	Wild, D.	ib.	Wilson, J.	Wynne, W.	288
Webster, M. W.	ib.	Wilkes, W.	90	Wilt, T.	Yates, W.	509
Weedon, J.	609	Wilkie, J.	609	Winhall, E. C.	Young, A.	ib.
Wells, W.	90	Wilkinson, J. H.	194	Winnard, J.	Young, J.	609
West, G.	509					

Alphabetical List of Dividends announced between December 20th, 1803, and June 20th, 1809.

ABEL, L.	387	Beaton, E. & H.	509	Brockbank, J.	288	Clough, T.	90
Adams, T.	90	Beckwith, T.	90	Broster, T.	387	Coats & Co.	ib.
Adams, J.	509	Bedford & Sum-		Brown, W.	387, 509	Cohen, M.	ib.
Ainsworth & Co.	194, 288	ner	288	Bruckner, J.	609	Cole, J.	387
Allany, J.	387	Beetson, H. G.	90, 194, 288, 387, 509	Brunn, S.	387	Cole, F.	509
Allen, W.	90	Bell, J.	288	Bruton, J. L.	609	Cole, C.	ib.
Allinson & Whit-		Bell, W.	ib.	Bryan, W.	387, 609	Colgrave, J.	609
aker	609	Bennett, J. M.	387	Bryson, D.	288	Collier, R.	ib.
Altham, W.	194, 387	Bennett, W.	509	Bulgin, W.	90	Collins, J.	387
Ambler, J.	194	Bennett, G.	609	Bull, S.	609	Collip, J.	194
Anderson, J. R.	288	Benson, J. & J.	ib.	Bullen, R.	288	Colquhoun, A.	387
Anderson, W.	387	Beswick & Grime	ib.	Bullock, J.	509	Cooke, S.	ib.
Anderson, J.	ib.	Betts & Smith	90	Bunn, B.	90	Cooke and Her-	
Anderson, A.	609	Biddell, E.	288	Burcher, W.	387	bert	ib.
Andrade, J.	ib.	Biggs, T.	509	Burge, J.	509	Cooke & Cocker	509
Annesley, A. L.	ib.	Binless, T.	387	Burgess, G. W.	90	Corrie, J.	609
Anstie, J.	90	Birch, J.	288	Burgess, J.	387	Core, R.	90
Arden, J. B.	609	Bird, H.	194	Burgess, E.	509	Cotten, T.	387
Arkness, J.	509	Bird and Savage	387, 509	Burnett, J.	387	Cotton, L.	ib.
Armytage, W.	ib.	Bishop, M.	194	Burnand, W.	609	Coulthard, J.	609
Atkins, W. S.	194	Blachford, D. and		Bury, J.	288	Cousens, G.	509
Atkinson, G.	ib.	R.	609	Bury, R.	509	Cowley, J.	609
Atkinson, T.	509	Bland & Satter-		Busby, W.	609	Cowperthwaite &	
Bache, P & A.	387, 509	thwaite	194, 509	Calvert, T.	509	Warring	90
Baillie, G. & Jaf-		Bland, J.	194, 509	Carrington, J.	194	Cowperthwaite,	
fray	288	Blany, T.	90	Carter, J.	387	W.	90
Baillie, G.	ib.	Bloom, D.	ib.	Carttar, J.	194	Cox, S.	387
Baines, J.	194	Blyth, W.	509	Cass, J.	509	Craffe, G. F.	509
Baker, J.	609	Boardman, J.	ib.	Cassell, W.	288	Crane, C. T.	288
Ballantyne, W.	194	Bogg, J.	ib.	Chalmers, W.	ib.	Craven, E.	ib.
Bails, J.	609	Bore, J.	387	Chambers, H.	90	Croft & Manks	194
Bamford & Co.	509	Bowers, W.	194	Chapman, T.	509	Crombie, D.	288, 387
Banks, R.	90	Bowers, N. & W.	ib.	Chapman, J.	609	Cropley, J.	288
Banks, E.	609	Bower, J. C.	609	Chapple, J.	387	Crossley, J.	194
Barber, R.	509	Bowman, J.	194, 387, 509	Chester, W.	194	Croston, W.	387
Barker, W.	609	Braid, A.	609	Chetton, O.	609	Crouch, T.	609
Barlow, T.	387	Braimes, G.	194	Cheverton, E.	387	Croudson, T.	509, 609
Barrett, A.	509	Braint, R. G.	288	Cheyney, J.	288, 387	Cruikshanks, J.	509
Barslett, C.	90	Bran, W.	509	Child, G.	194	Culshaw, R.	288
Barton, H.	194	Brewer, W.	609	Chorley, J.	288	Curteis & Stephens	90
Barton, E.	288	Bridge, J.	509	Christian, A.	ib.	Curtis, J. F.	194
Bateman, T.	609	Bridges, J.	90	Clark, T.	90	Dale, J.	387
Batson, W.	509	Brindle, R.	387	Clarke, J.	194	Damant, B.	ib.
Batterbee, B.	387	Broadhurst, J.	90	Clarke, A.	194, 609	Damarel, B.	ib.
Bawden, T.	194			Clarke, T.	387	Dand, J.	609
Bead, J.	288			Clemence, M.	90, 194	Dards, J.	194
Beake, J.	ib.			Close, W. & M.	194, 387	Daulby, J.	509
Beale, J.	387			Close, W.	194, 387	Davenport & Fin-	
						ney	288
						Davey,	

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Davey, J. | 609 | Flanagan, J. | 194 | Harvey, T. | 387 | Isard, W. | 194 |
| Davies, C. | 90 | Fletcher, E. | 387 | Harvey, R. | 609 | Itter, A. | 509 |
| Davies, P. | 194 | Foggan, R. | 194 | Hathaway, W. | ib. | Ives, C. | 90 |
| Davies, W. | ib. | Ford, J. E. | 90 | Hawkins, J. J. | 509 | Jackson & Hankins | 288 |
| Davies, P. | 387 | Fortnum, W. | 387 | Hawkins, J. D. | ib. | Jackson, J. | 387 |
| Davis, W. | 90 | Fox, J. & W. | 288 | Haydock, R. | ib. | Jackson, J. | 509 |
| Davis, S. | 194, 509 | Fox, J. & W. | 509 | Hays, J. | 609 | Jackson, J. | 609 |
| Davis, G. | 387, 609 | Francis, T. & G. | 90 | Hebb, W. A. | 509 | Jackson, T. | ib. |
| Davis, S. | 509 | Frank, T. | 609 | Hendrie, R. | 609 | Joel, M. | 90, 194, 509 |
| Davis, J. | 609 | Franklin, T. | 387, 509 | Henry, H. | 194 | Johnson, E. | 194 |
| Dawson, W. | 90 | Freeman, W. | 509 | Herbert, T. | 509 | Johnson & Wilt- | |
| Dawson, J. | 387 | Fricke, R. | ib. | Heseltine, B. | ib. | shire | 288 |
| Dawson, R. | 609 | Fuller, J. J. | 609 | Hesketh & Jones | 609 | Johnson, J. | 288, 509 |
| Dean, J. | 194, 288, 509, 609 | Gardner, W. | 509, 609 | Hetherington & Mackie | 288, 609 | Jones, B. | 91 |
| Dean, W. | 387 | Garret, W. | 288 | Hetherington, T. | 387 | Jones, W. A. | 387 |
| Dearing & Foster | 194 | Gash, J. | 509 | Hetrell, J. | 387, 509 | Jones, J. | ib. |
| Deck, A. | 288 | Geddes, J. | 387 | Hill, B. | 387 | Jones, G. | ib. |
| Degraves & Brain-bridge | 288, 609 | Gell, E. & A. | 509 | Hill, J. | 509, 609 | Jones, J. | 509 |
| Delany, J. | 194 | German, J. | 387 | Hilton & Jack-son | 194, 288 | Jones, H. | 609 |
| De Perrins, C. | 509 | Gibbs, J. | 194 | Hincks, R. | 609 | Judin, F. | 509 |
| Dewhurst, P. | 609 | Gibson, W. H. | 509 | Hine, J. | 509 | Jullion, J. | 91 |
| Dicks, W. | 288 | Giffard, J. | 387 | Hirst, J. | 387 | Juxon, E. & C. | 509 |
| Dingles, W. | 609 | Gill, J. | 194 | Hodgman, R. | ib. | Kelland, W. | 609 |
| Dixon, T. | ib. | Gill, J. | 387 | Hodgson, J. | ib. | Kennerly, W. | 509 |
| Dodsworth, G. | 194 | Gill, A. | 609 | Hoffman, D. | 288, 387 | Kenney, A. | 609 |
| Dolby, R. | 609 | Gilam, J. | 387 | Hogg & Holmes | 387 | Kennion, J. | 194 |
| Dovey, J. | ib. | Gimber, G. | ib. | Holden, J. & J. | 288 | Kent, E. | 194, 288 |
| Doxon, J. | 387 | Glenton, W. | 609 | Holder, J. | 509 | Kenworthy and Stainland | 387 |
| Drake & Goddard | 90 | Glover, C. | 90 | Holding, J. | ib. | Kerrison, T. A. | ib. |
| Dudfield, C. | 194, 288 | Glover, D. | 387 | Holdsworth, W. | 387 | Kidd, D. | 91 |
| Duffield, G. | 90 | Godden, T. | 288, 387 | Holland, J. | 609 | Kiernan, T. | ib. |
| Dunn and Robin-son | 194, 288, 387 | Godwin, G. | 194 | Hollyer, J. | ib. | King, S. | ib. |
| Dunn, T. | 288, 387 | Goodwin, W. | ib. | Holmes, J. D. | 509 | King, J. & W. | 91, 194 |
| Dutton, J. | 90 | Gough, W. | 288 | Holtham, J. | 609 | King, J. | 91, 194 |
| Eades & Knowles | 609 | Goulden, R. | 387 | Hope, W. | 90 | Kirke & Ford | 387 |
| Eagleton, E. | ib. | Graff & Foley | ib. | Hope, W. | ib. | Kirkman, J. | 288 |
| Eamer, J. | 288 | Graham & Harri-son | ib. | Horley, R. | 387, 609 | Kirkman, E. | 387 |
| Eardley, E. | 509 | Grange, R. | 90 | Horner, J. | 90 | Knight, S. | 194, 609 |
| Easton, W. & R. | 288, 509 | Gray, T. | 509 | Horrocks, W. & J. | 609 | Knight, J. | 609 |
| Edmonds, E. | 509 | Greaves, W. | 609 | Horrocks, W. | ib. | Kray, F. | ib. |
| Ekins, J. | 609 | Green, H. | ib. | Houlding & Pres-ton | 194 | Lanchester, A. | ib. |
| Elliott, G. | 288 | Greenwood & Gri-maldi | 194 | Howell, E. | 50, 194 | Lang, J. | 509 |
| Elliot, T. | 387 | Griffin, G. | 609 | Hubbersty, J. L. | 194 | Langdale, T. | ib. |
| Emdin, A. G. | 609 | Grieverson, J. | 288 | Hucks, S. | 387 | Langshaw, R. | 288 |
| Endall, J. | 90 | Grover, R. | ib. | Hughes, J. F. | 509, 609 | Lardner, R. | 509 |
| Etherington, T. | 509 | Guest, J. M. | 387 | Humphreys, R. | 194 | Last, J. | 387 |
| Etty, S. | ib. | Halbert, J. | 609 | Humphreys, N. | 387 | Lawrence, E. | 288 |
| Evans, C. | 194 | Hall & Dunlop | 387 | Hunt, S. | ib. | Lawson, T. | 91 |
| Evans, J. | 609 | Hall, W. | 509 | Hunt, J. | ib. | Lawton, J. | 609 |
| Ewer, W. | 387 | Hall, G. | 609 | Hunt, E. | 509 | Leach, T. | 91 |
| Farbridge, R. | 90, 194, 387 | Hamper, J. | 509 | Hunter, J. | 609 | Lee, S. | 509 |
| Farmer, T. B. | 609 | Hancock, J. | 288 | Hurry and Jones | 90, 387 | Leedham, J. | ib. |
| Farington, J. | 194 | Handley, W. | 194 | Hurry & Powles | 509 | Leeming, J. | ib. |
| Featon, J. | 288 | Hanslip, W. | 609 | Husey, C. & N. | 194 | Leman, J. | 609 |
| Fell, M. E. | 194 | Harrison, S. | 288 | Ibbetson, S. | 288 | Le Mesurier & Dubuisson | 609 |
| Fell, J. | 609 | Harrison, B. | 509 | Inglelew, S. | 387 | Le Normand and Dornant | 91 |
| Ferneley & Hulme | ib. | Hart, H. | 194 | Inglish, J. & G. | 609 | Levi, J. | 509 |
| Filcode, T. | 90 | Hart, S. | 288 | Irelano, J. | ib. | Levy, J. | 387 |
| Finch, J. C.] | 609 | Hart, A. H. | 609 | Isaac, D. | 509 | Levy, J. J. | 609, 387, 609 |
| Fincham, W. | 509 | Hartland, W. | 194 | | | Lewis, W. | 194 |
| | | Hartley, J. | 90 | | | Lewis, | |
| | | Harvey, H. | ib. | | | | |

Lewis, J.	387	Mills, J.	91	Pierce, T.	194	Saul & Reynolds	610
Leykauff, W.	91, 288	Morgan, E.	ib.	Piper & Winder	288, 388	Saul, T.	ib.
Lindgreen, C.	509	Morgan, J.	194	Pitkethley, J.	288	Saunderson, J.	194
Lindley, J.	288	Morgan, J.	509	Plumbe, T.	388	Savory, C.	510
Linley, F.	194	Morgan & Morley	388	Pollard, J.	510	Sayer, J.	91, 194
Loat, R.	91	Morgan & Readshaw	610	Pollard, W.	ib.	Schindler, C.	288
Lockier, J.	509	Morgan, T.	ib.	Poole, S.	388	Scholey, H.	91
Lockwood, J.	91	Morgan, J.	ib.	Popplestone, W.	288	Scotney, W.	510
Longmire, M.	91, 194	Morley, M.	ib.	Popplewell, J.	91	Scott, S.	194
Longstaff, W. M.	609	Morris, E.	388	Pousey, W.	610	Scott, G.	288
Loveday, C.	509	Morton, C.	509	Powditch, G.	510	Scott and Garthorpe	610
Lovell, J.	ib.	Moseley, J.	610	Prentice, J.	ib.	Seagne, J.	91
Lucas, W.	91, 509	Mulloy, T.	ib.	Preston, J.	91	Secretan, J. J.	388
Ludlow, J.	509	Mure & Co.	91, 388, 509	Preston, B.	510	Shague, G.	91
Lupton, T.	287	Myers, D. T.	91	Price, G.	194	Sharland, J.	194
Lyon, J.	610	Mylne, G.	194	Price, D.	288	Sharp, R.	91
Machan, G.	194	Nainby, C.	610	Prior, J.	288, 388	Sharp, R.	510
Mackean, A.	610	Nantes, H.	194, 388, 509	Proctor, W.	510	Sharpe, J.	91
Mackenzie, J.	388	Napper, P.	91	Pullen, W. H.	ib.	Shaw, J.	510, 610
Maclaurin, D.	194, 288, 509	Nattrass, J.	388	Puller, D.	610	Shaw, G.	610
Macnight, N. & S.	288	Naylor, T.	610	Pyke & Hawkinson	388	Shawcross, W.	194
Macbride, A.	610	Neville, J. & S.	194, 509	Radsall, J.	288	Shawford, W. C.	ib.
McCarthy & Co.	ib.	Newcomb, G.	91, 388	Rains, J.	510	Shenstone, T.	388
McDermott, R.	ib.	Newton, E.	610	Ralton, J.	ib.	Shepherd, W.	194
McKeand, P. and J.	194	Nichols, W.	194, 288, 510	Randal, J.	288	Silvebrand, J.	388
McKinlay, D.	388	Nicholls, G.	610	Ravenscroft and Co.	388	Simmons, J.	ib.
Madeley, G.	194	Nield, J.	388	Rawlins, W.	610	Simpson, T. & R.	ib.
Magee & McNulty	288	Ogilvy and Co.	194, 510	Rayner, W.	194	Simpson, F.	610
Maitland, M.	509	Ogilvy, W. F.	194, 510	Raynes & Wood	388	Sinclair, A.	194
Makeham, J.	91	Ogle & Walton	510	Read, R.	ib.	Sinclair, W.	388
Malcolm, S.	388	Oldham, J.	194	Read, J.	610	Singer, N. P.	288
Malden, J.	ib.	Ousey, S.	ib.	Redhead, R.	388	Sintzenich, P.	91
Mallison & Sheard	ib.	Owen, J.	91	Rees, D.	ib.	Sisson, W.	194
Man, A.	288	Page, J.	388, 510	Rees, J.	ib.	Smalley & Co.	ib.
Mannin, C.	610	Palke, R.	194, 610	Reeve, W.	ib.	Smith, C.	91
Mark, P.	ib.	Palmer, T.	610	Reppen, J.	91	Smith, J.	ib.
Markham, J.	91	Pander, J. C.	288	Reynell, H.	288	Smith, S.	91, 194
Marr, R.	194, 288	Parker, G.	194	Richards, G.	610	Smith, R.	288
Marsh, R.	388	Parkes, W.	ib.	Richardson, W.	510	Smith, T. E.	ib.
Marsh, A.	388, 610	Parkinson, J.	91	Richings & Son	388	Smith, T.	ib.
Marshal, W.	288	Parr, J. O.	194	Rickman, W.	288	Smith, J.	510
Martin, S.	194	Parr, R.	610	Roberts, D.	510	Smith, H.	610
Martin, H.	509	Parry, M.	288	Robertson and Hutchinson	388	Smith, J.	ib.
Martindale, J.	610	Parsons, J.	388	Robinson, G. & J.	ib.	Soames, R.	195, 388
Martinnant, J.	ib.	Parson & Gardner	610	Rodd, E.	510	Somerville, J.	288, 388
Masterman, T. H.	194	Pascoe, J.	510	Rodwell, T.	288	Sommerail, J.	195
Matthew, B.	610	Pate, J.	91	Roe & Moore	388	Southard, G.	388
Matthews, W.	91	Payne, S.	288	Rose, J.	510	Spears, W.	ib.
Matthews, D.	288	Payne, R.	388	Roser, E.	388	Spottiswoode, R.	195
Matthews and Jones	509	Peacock, R.	194	Rowe, J.	91	Spratt, S.	288
Maugham, R.	ib.	Peacock, J. A.	388	Rowland, N.	610	Stacey & Dearman	91
May, J.	610	Pearce, J.	610	Ruddock, N.	510	Stainbank, C.	195
Medhurst, W.	288, 509, 610	Pearce, E.	510	Rudge, M.	610	Standley, W.	ib.
Medley, C.	509	Pearkes, B.	610	Rumsey, T.	ib.	Stapleton, J.	610
Mencelin and Amick	509, 610	Pears & Co.	510, 610	Rust, N.	194	Steal, W.	510
Mercer, W.	509	Pearson, J.	288	Salisbury, J.	194	Steedman and M'Lean	195
Meyricke & Co.	194	Penn, J.	388, 610	Salter, T.	510	Stephens, J.	388
Middleton, T.	91	Percy, J.	91	Saltherthwaite, T.	610	Stevens, T.	610
Middleton, R.	388	Perkins, C.	ib.	Sampson & Chipchase	388	Stewart, R. and W.	388
Midgley, J.	91					Stiles, S. & M.	ib.
Millegan, R.	388					Stockley, M.	510
						Storey, H.	388
						Straw, G.	610
						Stretton,	

Stretton, W.	610	Troutbeck, C.	288,	Watson, R.	195	Willmott, D.	388, 610
Surman & Ford	195,	Tucker, W.	510	Watson, W.	195,	Wills, T. H.	510
	288, 510	Tulhurst, J.	288		388, 510	Wilson & Sallows	91
Suter, J.	195	Tupper, G.	195	Watson & Co.	288	Wilson, J. & W.	195
Sutton, J.	ib.	Turnbull & Co.	388,	Watson and Cat-		Wilson, W.	388
Swallow, R.	288		510	terall	510	Winder, K.	ib.
Tankard, W.	388	Turner, J.	288, 388	Watson, W. P.	610	Winter, W.	ib.
Taylor, J.	ib.	Turner, J.	610	Watson, J.	ib.	Winter & Hay	510,
Taylor, J. & J.	510	Tuther, T. P.	510,	Watts, J.	288		610
Taylor, J.	610		610	Webb, J. R.	510, 610	Winwood and	
Tempest, M.	ib.	Tyrrel, J.	288, 388	Welsborne, C.	388	Thodey	195
Tennant, J.	195, 288	Tyson, J.	610	Wernink, J. G.	288,	Wise, J.	510
Thackray, R.	388	Tytler, G.	195		388	Withers, T. & H.	91
Thomason, R.	ib.	Ullock, M.	510	West & Hughes	288	Wood, J.	195
Thompson, W.	195,	Underhill, J.	ib.	Weston, J.	91, 195	Wood & Raynes	388
	610	Unwin, J.	510	Whitaker, J.	510	Wood, W.	ib.
Thompson and		Upcott, J. R.	ib.	White, J.	91	Wood, J.	510
Leadbeater	388	Ushaw, W.	610	Whitehead, J.	ib.	Woodroffe, E.	ib.
Thomson, J.	510	Vincent, J.	ib.	Whitham, G.	195	Woodward, A.	610
Thomson and		Vinn, T.	195	Wigglesworth, J.	288	Wright, B.	91
White	ib.	Viseck, W.	610	Wilkes, W.	610	Wright, W.	ib.
Threlfall & Hes-		Vose, J.	388	Wilkinson, J. R.	195	Wright, C.	195, 388,
kett	195	Wade, S.	195	Wilkinson, J.	388		610
Tigar, A.	610	Wade, T.	388	Willatts, F.	ib.	Wright, J.	288
Timmings, J.	288	Wake, W.	510	Williams, H.	195	Wright, S.	388
Todd, W.	610	Wall, W.	388		510	Wrigley, J.	195
Tomlins, J.	ib.	Wallace, P.	ib.	Williams, T.	288, 388	Yates, T.	510
Tomlinson, J. &		Ward, J.	195	Williams, W.	288,	Young, T.	288
C.	ib.	Wardell, J.	91		610	Young, S.	388
Topham, T.	91	Watmough and		Williamson, T.		Zachary, H.	195
Topping, J. L.	388	Clapham	610	G.	388	Zinck, H.	510
Tracy, F.	610						

Biographical Notices of Remarkable Persons deceased.

ANCASTER,		Edwards, J.	201	Hunter, Dr.	519	Pringle, Sir J.	518
Duke of	196	Evridge, E. W.	196	Ingram, Rev. R.	207	Purdy, Dr.	106
Anderson, Dr.	297	Falkland, Lord	294	Lawrence, Dr.	404	Rathbone, W.	205
Archbold, Col.	212	Falconer, Dr.	410	Leigh, R.	98	Roberts, Dr.	413
Barclay, D.	622	Faulkner, Adm.	212	Liverpool, Earl of	95	Seward, Miss	410,
Barlow, H.	313	Fife, Earl of	263	Lloyd, Mrs.	210		515
Bartholomew, C.	197	Fox, C.	311	Lloyd, Major	313	Shelley, Mr.	197
Barwick, Rev. S.	414	Gardner, Lord	197	Mackay, Rev.		Shepherd, Dr.	210
Beddoes, Dr.	43	Gilman, Rev. Mr.	105	Mr.	314	Shuckburgh,	
Berry, Lieut.	314	Goldie, J.	635	Moore, Sir John	151	Miss	410
Bolton, Duchess		Gough, R.	260	Morfit, J.	521	Sligo, Marquis of	94
of	403	Grellier, J. J.	107	Morison, J.	403	Smith, Dr.	209
Brand, Rev. J.	210	Grimstone, Lord	201	Orford, Earl of	402	Stanhope, Major	214
Brown, J.	315	Hamill, Major	108	Oswald, A.	94	Stewart, Col.	94
Burgh, Dr.	99	Haywood, Eliz.	314	Parkinson, T.	634	Teed, Miss	295
Cowley, Mrs.	356	Herbert, Capt.	ib.	Parsons, Mrs.	413	Villettes, Gen.	695
Croft, Dr.	521	Hewson, H.	401	Pemberton, J.	639	Vipond, W.	527
Cummins, W.	512	Holcroft, T.	358	Pitcairn, Dr.	512	Wagstaffe, J.	104
Duncan, Dr.	214	Home, J.	295	Porter, Walsh	633	Walton, J.	518
Dunmore, Earl of	402	Honyman, Col.	315	Porteus, Bishop	464	Wolff, Sir J.	312
Eccles, A.	638	Hubberts, Mr.	ib.	Powys, P. L.	523	Youngs, Lieut.	308

END OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

5
5
1
5
8
0
0
0
1
0
3,
0
8
8
5
0
8
8
5
0

8
06
05
13
0,
15
97
10
10
94
09
14
94
95
95
27
104
518
312
308